"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; fair, warmer Tuesday; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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POPE'S MESSAGE AND BERLIN'S NOTE STIR PEACE TALK

Lansing Hurries to Washington and White House Conference Increases Rumors.

PRESIDENT WORKS SUNDAY

Remains Away from Church and Spends His Time in Studying German Reply.

MAY SUMMON COL. HOUSE

Report That Mr. Wilson's Friend May Visit the Belligerents Again Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The air of the capital is full of peace rumors. It is reported that Pope Benedict has asked the President to undertake a movement for bringing hostilities in Europe to an end.

There is talk also that Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's close friend, who has made two trips to Europe in the President's benalf since the war was begun, will return to the belligerent countries for the express purpose of ascertaining whether the time is ripe for American mediation. This report, however, was denied tonight in a thoroughly informed quarter.

Secretary Lansing returned unexpectedly tonight from Annapolis and had a conference with President Wilson at the White House. It is unusual for the President to receive even official visitors on Sunday or at night, and the rule has been that conferences were called by the President at such times only when matters of the most pressing importance were to be considered.

After the conference the Secretary declined to make any statement with regard to his business with the President, and no explanation was forthcoming from the White House. The belief is that the visit had a threefold purpose—to enable the President to discuss with Mr. Lansing the new situation created in Mexico by the raids on Glen Springs and Boquillas, the note from Germany in response to the American demand for an abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare, and the peace message from the Pope which was left at the White House yesterday by the Apostolic Delegate to this country.

Beyond information that the message related in part to the submarine controversy and expressed the earnest hope of the Pope that there would be no break in the friendly relations between Germany and the United States, practically nothing has been disclosed as to the contents of the Pope's communication. The Pope is anxious that the United States should not become involved in the European conflict for reasons of humanity and for the additional practical reason that this outcome would bar President Wilson as the Chief of the one great neutral State from serving as the peacemaker. THE TIMES correspondent has information that Pope Benedict wishes to take a prominent part in the effort to bring about peace, and it is assumed on the basis of this knowledge that he will sought or will seek to co-operate with President Wilson in a peace movement.

The delivery of the Pope's message to the White House has attracted additional interest on account of an intimation that the message contained a suggestion that the President should move now to bring the European belligerents to terms.

President Studies Note.

President Wilson did not go to church today and spent part of the morning and afternoon in his study. It was said that he remained at home to give further thought to the German note. When the Cabinet adjourned after its protracted session on Friday, it was with the understanding that the President and his advisers should read and digest the German communication with a view to giving matured opinions as to the course to be pursued by the United States. But, so far as is known, nothing has occurred since then to change the tentative understanding of the Cabinet circle that the new instructions to German submarine commanders should be construed as a compliance with that part of the American demand that Germany "declare" an immediate abandonment of her illegal submarine practices, and that this Government could afford to wait for a demonstration of good faith through the absence of further illegal attacks at sea.

That the President and some members, perhaps all members, of the Cabinet were irritated, to say the least, over the tone of the German communication is well known. It is said that the President was made very angry over the language of the first part of the German note, but finally yielded to a humorous impulse and illustrated with a story his interpretation of the German position as disclosed by the note. He is said to have remarked that the German answer reminded him of the man who said angrily to another: "You great big stiff, I'm going to do exactly what you want me to do."

THE TIMES correspondent assumes to have no knowledge of the truth of this happening, and merely mentions it as one of the reports in circulation to show the interpretation applied to the German note by the Administration. As the incident is given here the language

Continued on Page 3.

"Something in the Air," Says Gibbons, of Peace Talk

BALTIMORE, May 7.—When asked today about tthe steps being taken to bring about peace among the warring nations, Cardinal Gibbons said: "There is something in the air." It would be presumption on his part, however, he added, to attempt to say what those who were trying to find a medium for peace were doing.

The Cardinal said he had an inkling of what the note handed to President Wilson by Archbishop Bonzano Saturday contained, but would not say what were his conclusions. Until the contents of the note were made known, the Cardinal said, it would not be well to conclude that steps to bring about peace were under way. Referring to his visit to President Wilson months ago, he said:

"Publication at that time of rumors and supposed messages that I brought to Mr. Wilson caused the Pope much embarrassment."

Has Ever Striven for Peace, Says Gerard, Denouncing Critics in Berlin Interview

BERLIN, May 7.—In an interview in the National Zeitung of yesterday James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, asserts that he has always striven to avert a conflict between Germany and the United States. He declares unfounded the charges of critics that he is an enemy of the German people.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, May 8.—The text of the interview with Ambassador Gerard, as published by the Neues Wiener Jornal of Vienna, is as follows:

"I cannot tell about conditions in America because I have not been there for three years, nor am I sufficiently informed as to the views of the President and Secretary of State, for the reason that communication between Berlin and Washington is very difficult, even for me. But I hope that peace between Germany and the United States will be maintained.

"I wish you would state that in this crisis and in all former crises I have attached the utmost importance to clearing away misunderstandings between Germany and America. I have always done everything to help avert a conflict between the Government to which I am accredited and my Government. I do not wish for war between Germany and America, have never wished it, shall never wish it. The accusation that I am an enemy of the Germans is absolutely untrue. I have never done anything to justify the reproach that I dislike the German people.

"It has been said of me lately, without a semblance of proof, that I have encouraged my Government to go to war, that I said the German Government could make as many concessions as it wished, but war was inevitable, because I wished it. They have said that I owned a munitions factory in America and, therefore, was financially interested in war.

"In an effort to malign me they even wrote to the Crown Princess that my wife had decorated her dog with the orders the Kaiser had conferred on her and that she had taken the dog, thus bedecked, for a walk in Unter Den Linden.

"I am exceedingly incensed at these maliciously false stories, which have gained wide circulation even in responsible circles in Berlin. I appeal from these base falsehoods to the leaders of the German Government. They know that I have always done everything to maintain peace between Germany and America. Naturally, I cannot say what happened at the German Army Headquarters, where I met the Kaiser. I cannot say whether I asked the Kaiser for an audience or he invited me to meet him. I am only my Government's servant. I receive orders, carry them out and report as to their performance. I do not, however, play a decisive part therein."

IRISH COUNTESS GETS LIFE TERM

Sentence of Death of Georgina Markievicz Is Commuted to Penal Servitude.

THREE MEN ALSO SPARED

Count Plunkett and Wife Arrested —Dublin Chamber of Commerce Wants Revolt Losses Made Good.

DUBLIN, May 7.—Countess Georgina Markievicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death after her trial by court-martial, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life, it was officially announced this afternoon. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan was also commuted to a life term.

Death sentences imposed upon George Plunkett and John Plunkett, brothers of Joseph Plunkett, who was executed last week, have been commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

The official statement announcing the sentences and commutations says:

The following further results of trials by the field general court-martial are announced:

Sentenced to death, but commuted to penal servitude for life by the General Officer commanding in chief—Countess Georgina Markievicz and Henry O'Hanrahan.

Sentenced to death, but commuted to ten years' penal servitude—George Plunkett and John Plunkett.

Count Plunkett (George Noble Plunkett) and his wife have been arrested. Count Plunkett's title is a Papal one. He has been for several years Director of the National Museum of Science and Art in Dublin. His wife is a woman of independent means. Both have been prominent in philanthropic work, art and literature.

No official figures have yet been issued on the deaths of civilians in the recent revolt, but 160 already have been accounted for—112 males, 20 females, and 28 unidentified. The list is still incomplete, because it is known that many of the dead have not been registered in any place open to public inspection.

Fifty of the victims were buried in Glasnevin Cemetery on Saturday, and thirty-one others in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Certificates of death from gunshot wounds in 150 cases have been issued.

Owing to the shortage of labor, the bodies in many instances were interred without coffins. Pathetic scenes are witnessed hourly at the various burying grounds. At Mount Jerome at times interments proceed under a crossfire from soldiers at Portobello Barracks and the rebels on Rialto Bridge.

There is still a possibility of additional bodies lying under the débris of destroyed buildings and other unexplored places, for reports of persons missing are coming from every district.

The question of compensation for losses sustained by traders during the revolt is causing much heartburning. Under the British law the Government is not liable for such losses in Ireland or Scotland, but a strong feeling prevails that the Government ought to make an exception in this case and formulate a scheme of compensation. The Council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, at a specially convened meeting, adopted the following resolution:

"The Council desire to place on record their considered opinon that outbreaks would have been impossible but for the gross and unpardonable laxity, long continued, of the administration of the Irish Government. The Council, therefore, consider that the funds necessary for restoring the buildings and property of unoffending citizens destroyed in the rebellion should be provided by the Imperial Treasury without delay."

Other meetings of business corporations and municipal bodies have been convened for a similar purpose.

A party of about 1,000 prisoners left Dublin last night for England. They were mostly from the country districts. This is the last day under General Maxwell's order for the Sinn Feiners and Irish Volunteers to hand in their arms and ammunition.

Yesterday was noteworthy as the anniversary of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas H. Burke, Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, which occurred May 6, 1882.

LONDON, May 7.—According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Dublin, the death sentence imposed upon Philip Cosgrave, after a trial by the court-martial that is passing upon the cases of the Irish rebels, has been commuted to five years' imprisonment, and the sentences of thirteen others to three years' imprisonment.

Count Plunkett, who has been arrested, and whose son Joseph was executed last week, is also the father of George and John Plunkett, who were condemned to death for connection with the Irish revolt, but whose sentences have been commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

Count Plunkett is a man of high mental attainments. He is a member of many scientific and historical as-

Continued on Page 6.

BIG GERMAN DRIVE GAINS AT VERDUN

Repeated Attacks Finally Carry French Positions on Both Sides of the Meuse.

PARIS MAKES THE REPORT

Works Near Hill 304 Lost, Also 500 Meters of Trenches—Heavy Cost to Germans.

PARIS, May 7.—In fierce attacks on both banks of the Meuse today the German forces gained ground from the French. They entered the French communicating trenches east of Hill 304, on the west of the Meuse, and also gained a footing in the first French line east of the Meuse, between Haudromont Wood and Fort Douaumont, over an extent of nearly a third of a mile.

The official communication of the French War Office making this announcement tonight reads as follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse a bombardment of extreme violence which lasted without cessation for two days in the region of Hill 304 was followed today by a powerful German attack delivered against our front between Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The enemy after repeated efforts penetrated the underground passageways east of Hill 304. Everywhere else he was repulsed with serious losses inflicted by our machine guns and batteries, which energetically bombarded the German lines.

On the right bank, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans delivered several successive attacks against our trenches between Haudromont Wood and Fort Douaumont. In the western part of the front the enemy attack gained a footing for an extent of about 500 meters in our first line. To the centre and to the east all the attacks were broken.

In the Woevre there was great artillery activity in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse hills.

There was no event of importance on the rest of the front except the usual cannonading.

The repulse of a strong German reconnoissance south of St. Mihiel and a successful surprise attack on a patrolling force near Lanfroicourt, in Lorraine, are reported in the French afternoon bulletin, as is the breakdown of a strong German attack on French trenches near Lihons, south of the Somme. The text of the statement is as follows:

South of the Somme the Germans, after an intense artillery preparation, made an attack last evening on our trenches south of Lihons. They were stopped by our curtain of fire and their forces dispersed before they reached our entanglements.

In the region of Verdun, the night was marked only by a continuous and violent bombardment in the region of Hill 304 and of the Haudromont sector at the Thiaumont Farm.

South of St. Mihiel we repulsed a strong enemy reconoissance which attempted to attack one of our small posts to the east of Bislée.

In Lorraine we surprised a patrol which had crossed the Seille River near Lanfroicourt, southeast of Nomeny. We brought back with us fourteen prisoners.

During the course of a wind squall, the day before yesterday, about twenty of our captive balloons broke away from their moorings. Some of them were carried to the German lines. Others came down within our own lines. Most of the observers were able to descend back of our lines through the use of their parachutes. We are without news of a few of them, who were carried into the enemy's zone.

The northern slope of Hill 304, around which has raged the fiercest fighting in the Verdun region, has become a sort of neutral zone, according to a statement given out last night. The Germans are installed at the foot of the hill, while the French maintain their grip on the summit. The trenches held by the French in the intervening territory were made untenable by the artillery and suffocating gas used by the Germans, but their occupation by the troops of the Crown Prince has been prevented by French artillery fire.

BERLIN, May 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement of the Germany army headquarters is as follows:

Fighting was again continued yesterday to the west of Meuse. The artillery on both sides was especially active. East of the river a French attack made during the early morning hours in the region of the Thiaumont Farm was unsuccessful.

At several points on the remainder of the front enemy reconnoitring detachments were repulsed. South of Lihons several prisoners were brought in by a German patrol.

LONDON, May 7.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

Last night and today there was artillery activity by both sides about Maricourt, Thiepval, Arras, Loos, St. Eloi and Ypres.

The Belgian official communication reads:

An artillery action of feeble intensity occurred in the sector of Dixmude, where our guns bombarded barges in the Handzaeme canal.

TWO SUBMARINES SEEN IN ATLANTIC HEADED THIS WAY

They and Their Convoys Supposed to be After Troopships and Munitions Carriers.

FRENCH LINER FIRED UPON

Venezia Outruns Submarines' Two Companions 1,200 Miles Out of Bordeaux.

MAY HAVE LEFT KIEL FEB. 28

British Naval Attache Suggests English Cruisers at Practice, but Warns Canada.

The report that two German submarines were headed toward the American coast under convoy of two commerce raiders was brought to New York yesterday by the Fabre liner Venezia, which narrowly escaped capture, and escaped because of her superior speed. The chase and escape took place on April 29, when the Venezia was 1,200 miles out from Bordeaux and about 1,800 miles from New York.

British Naval Reserve officers in New York on merchant ships said last night that the two raiders probably had escaped from Kiel on the night of Feb. 28 in company with the Greif, which was sunk on the following morning in the North Sea by the British auxiliary cruiser Andes. Four raiders got out at that time, and the sighting of the two by the Venezia on April 29 leaves one more to be accounted for.

Captain Bonifacio of the Venezia, who is a taciturn man and averse to publicity, refused to give any account of the incident to reporters when the steamship was docked at her pier, foot of Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn, and said he would make his report today to the agents of the Fabre Line and the French Consul.

As Told by an Eyewitness.

The following account of the incident was given to a TIMES reporter on board the Venezia yesterday afternoon by a responsible member of the ship's company, who would not permit his name to be used. He was on deck and took notes of what happened from the time the raiders were first sighted, shortly after noon, until they were lost to sight at sundown.

"We left Bordeaux on April 24, and had fairly fine weather crossing the Bay of Biscay into the Atlantic and were averaging about twelve knots, which would bring the Venezia to within 1,800 miles of New York at noon on April 29.

"About 12:30 the officer on the bridge sighted a two-masted steamship with one funnel about four miles away on the port bow, steaming toward our track as if to cut us off. A few minutes later we saw the flash of a gun from her side, followed by the report, which the Captain, who was then on the bridge, took as a signal to stop. There had been rumors at Bordeaux before we left that two or three German raiders had got out of Kiel, which caused the Captain to keep a strict lookout for any suspicious vessels. The stranger as she came closer appeared to be a merchant vessel of about 3,000 gross tons. She did not display any colors or signals, and apparently had no wireless on her masts. The masts, funnel, and hull were all black.

Mother Boat of Submarines.

"About that time smoke was seen away on the starboard bow coming from a much larger vessel which was steaming down toward the Venezia at high speed. Directly the gun was fired that vessel put her helm to port and sheered across our bows to meet the smaller craft.

"This confirmed Captain Bonifacio's suspicion that the vessels were commerce raiders, and he altered his course to port and sent word down to the chief engineer to get every knot out of her he could. Several of the firemen had heard the gunfire from the forecastle deck, where they were sitting smoking after their tours below, and directly they heard the Germans were after them all hands went below and stoked the Venezia up until she was going more than fourteen and a half knots.

"The two raiders came within hailing distance of each other away to the starboard beam of our ship and stopped for a few minutes—for conversation, apparently. The second vessel was about 8,000 gross tons, but owing to the clouds of smoke she was pouring forth it was difficult to see what she was like.

"Judging by the speed in approaching her smaller consort she could easily have captured the Venezia, but to our surprise she swung around and went away to the westward, leaving her companion to deal with us.

"The reason for her leaving the Venezia was because the big raider was convoying two submarines, which could be seen through the glasses close alongside her with white vapor coming from their short funnels.

Fires a Dozen Shells.

"Directly she had parted from her consort the smaller raider swung round and came after us, rapidly firing about a dozen shells which fell some distance away. Her intention was to head off the Venezia as our course had been altered again to come toward the steamer track for New York, but she lacked the speed. After continuing the chase for several hours until it began to get dark, the raider fired four more shots at a distance of about three and a half miles on our starboard beam, and then steamed away. One of the shots struck about 500 yards from the Venezia and made a big splash which could be plainly seen from the deck.

The report that German submarines had been sighted well on the way across the Atlantic toward this coast caused much interest on the waterfront among the officers and men on the British and French vessels loading war munitions for the other side.

One Captain, an officer in the Royal Naval Reserve, said he felt sure these two raiders had escaped from Kiel on

Continued on Page 7.

VILLISTAS KILL 6, WOUND 2, KIDNAP 1, IN RAID ON TEXAS BORDER TOWNS; FOUR CAVALRY TROOPS IN PURSUIT

CAN PURSUE OVER BORDER

The Carranza Agreement Gives Right—No Decision at Washington.

FUNSTON REPORTS ON RAID

Gives Names of Three American Soldiers Killed, Two of Them New Yorkers.

ATTACK STIRS CONGRESS

Criticism of Administration for Insufficient Guard Expected in the Senate Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston notified the War Department tonight that a band of Mexicans crossed the border Friday night, raided the American settlements of Glen Springs and Boquillas, in the Big Bend country of Texas, looting and apply the torch to those places, and, after killing American soldiers and civilians, disappeared into the surrounding hills. The raid was a repetition of the attack early last March on the New Mexico border town of Columbus, which caused the United States Government to send a punitive expedition into Mexico under command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

General Funston reported that three American soldiers were killed in the raid:

COHEN, WILLIAM, nearest relative mother, living at 227 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York City.

COLOC, STEPHEN J., nearest relative father, living at 331 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

ROGERS, LAWRENCE K., of Danville, Ky.

Despite pleas to Washington for protection, this portion of the border was virtually unprotected at the time of the raid, and for that reason the bandits were able to escape with greater success than at Columbus. Only nine American soldiers—a detachment of eight enlisted men under command of Sergeant Smyth—were at Glen Springs. Reports received from General Funston indicated that three of these men were killed and two wounded, and the other four were missing. A dispatch to Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas said that four American soldiers and two civilians were killed.

To be Taken Up in Senate Today.

The new raid, it is expected, will serve as a basis for an attack on the Administration's Mexican policy in the Senate tomorrow. Indications tonight are that Senators tomorrow will demand the adoption by the Administration of more vigorous measures for the protection of the American border. As one prominent Senator expressed it tonight, "the lid will come off of Mexico in the Senate tomorrow."

It was pointed out tonight that more than a month ago telegrams received by Representative Smith of Texas from county and State officials at Presidio, Texas, were laid before the War Department, asserting that a band of Villistas had threatened to move on the Big Bend country and attack Presidio, opposite Ojinaga. These telegrams were referred by the War Department to General Funston. Several days later General Funston telegraphed to the War Department that an American Army officer who had looked into the situation was convinced that the reports of the threatened attack, however circumstantial, were "exaggerated." The bandits in the new raid crossed the border east of Presidio, attacked Glen Springs, and then swung southeastward to Boquillas, Texas, attacking that town before returning into the Mexican hills.

Under the agreement made between Secretary Lansing and the Carranza Government the United States has the right to send forces across the border in pursuit of the bandits who attacked Glen Springs and Boquillas. No decision on that point had been reached tonight. General Funston notified the War Department that he had ordered two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry from Fort Clark to the region of the attacks. These troops must travel 150 miles to reach the scene of the raid. Troops have also been sent from Fort Bliss.

First News of the Raid.

First official news of the raid came to the Treasury Department this afternoon in a brief report from the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass. Senator Sheppard of Texas received this telegram from the County Judge of Brewster County, at Alpine, a town in the Big Bend country:

Bandit raid on Glen Springs, this county, Friday night. Four soldiers, two civilians killed. One citizen missing. Boquillas also reported raided. Only one company of soldiers here in this county. Impress on War Department necessity of more troops on Texas border, especially in this section.

A. M. TURNEY, County Judge.

Senator Sheppard referred his message to the War Department and will tomorrow strongly urge the department to send more troops to the Texas border.

A telegram from General Funston re-

Continued on Page 2.

Facts of the Raid as Learned by Funston and Made Public by the War Department

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—On the basis of a message received from General Funston, the War Department issued this announcement late this afternoon:

The War Department received a telegram from General Funston at 4 P. M. confirming the meagre message previously received from the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass about the raid by Mexican bandits at Glen Springs, in the Big Bend country of Texas.

Mexicans, numbering about fifty, attacked a small American detachment at Glen Springs at 11:30 Friday night, killed three American soldiers and one boy, and wounded two soldiers. Four soldiers and one civilian are reported missing. The town was looted. It was reported that Boquillas was raided Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, presumably by the same band. Several civilians are missing.

A relief detachment of American soldiers reached Glen Springs at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and another left Marathon for the same place on motor truck at 10 o'clock this morning.

Later the War Department gave out this further statement, based on another message from General Funston, who obtained them from a citizen of Marathon, who saw one of the soldiers wounded at Glen Springs while fighting under Sergeant Smith:

The fight lasted until about 2:30, when they were forced to abandon their quarters, which the Mexicans set on fire. They continued the fight in the hills. About 7:30 Saturday morning Mexicans left and went toward the river crossing at San Vincente. About the same time an unknown number of Mexicans raided the store of J. Deemer & Co. at Boquillas, Texas, looting and burning same, taking Mr. Deemer with them. It is reported now that he is killed. Sergeant Smyth estimates Mexican force in surrounding hills is about 500 or 600. Sergeant Smyth remained at Glen Springs, and is also wounded. There are also five civilians and one soldier missing.

Carranza troops left Boquillas, Mexico, about fifteen days ago, collecting all arms in the town and leaving no guard there. Mexicans while fighting were reported as shouting, first "Viva Villa!" and then "Viva Carranza!" Information from Boquillas is meagre, excepting regarding the killing of Deemer. The garrison at Glen Springs lost their mounts and sidearms. Private Coloe was shot while attempting to get horses from the corral.

NEW RAID CLOUDS THE CONFERENCE

Obregon and Scott Said to Have Given Most of Yesterday's Session to It.

GENERALS REMAIN SILENT

But Mexican Officials Are Emphatic in Denouncing the Glen Springs Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 7.—General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, held a conference this morning with Major General Hugh L. Scott, American chief of staff, at which the Carranza Minister, acting under instructions from his chief, requested minor alterations in the Scott-Obregon agreements.

It was said that if the American officials insisted on the agreement in precisely its present form, the Carranza Government would accept it, and tonight General Scott telegraphed to the War Department the nature of the changes requested.

General Funston attended this morning's conference, and for the Mexican side it was attended by General Obregon and Juan Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations in the de facto Government. Mr. McQuatters was also present, and his secretary, W. J. Freeman, acted as the interpreter.

The conference lasted from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. When it was over both General Scott and General Obregon said that they could make no statement. They agreed at their first conference to make no official announcements concerning their progress, at least until the conclusion of the conferences.

"Is this the last conference?" General Scott was asked.

The General replied that it was not, but indicated that another probably would be held tomorrow.

Discussed Latest Raid.

"Did you discuss the Glen Springs raid?"

"Yes, we did, but we can make no statement concerning it at this present time," General Scott said.

From another source it was learned that the raid took up a large part of the time of the conference. From the grave manner of American and Mexican officials it would seem that the situation between Mexico and the United States has become considerably clouded by the new developments.

There was a manifest tendency to keep the negotiations growing out of the entrance of the punitive expedition into Mexico and the questions incident to the latest raid in separate channels. It became known today that General Obregon himself is exceedingly anxious that his agreement with General Scott be signed at the earliest possible moment.

It is understood that General Obregon was told at the conference that prompt measures already were being taken to get more American troops into the Big Bend district, both for more adequate protection of the people living there and to punish the invaders.

Whether the American troops would cross the border into Mexico was not known, but it was believed to have been pointed out to General Obregon that the action taken below Columbus might be repeated below Glen Springs. Whether the troops will go into Mexico will depend largely on the circumstances they

Continued on Page 2.

TROOPS RUSHED TO SCENE OF RAID

Funston Sends Four Cavalry Companies on Special Trains to Pursue the Bandits.

MAY CROSS THE BORDER

But General Refuses Comment on That Possibility—Texas State Troops Co-operate.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 7.—As soon as he received official reports of the new raid by Mexican bandits General Funston ordered two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry to leave Fort Clark, Texas, northeast of Alpine, for the scene of the raid. Colonel Frederick Sibley of the Fourteenth Cavalry was placed in charge of these cavalrymen. Word was received that they had already started for Glen Springs.

Two troops of the Eighth Cavalry were ordered from Fort Bliss, just north of here, to entrain for Marathon, a town a short distance beyond Alpine, and late this afternoon they left here in a special train. They were under command of Major George T. Langhorne. Meanwhile records had been broken in loading cavalry horses and packing field equipment.

With the troops leaving here the Quartermaster sent a water car, from which it was concluded that field service was anticipated, as there is said to be plenty of water in the vicinity of Boquillas. The report was published here in an "extra" this afternoon that the troops would push across the border without waiting for diplomatic parleys, but General Funston would make no comment on this statement except to say that it was conjecture and should not have been published, as it concerned movements of troops.

Marathon, Alpine, and Marfa have all been calling upon General Funston for troops to protect these settlements. Texas State troops have been ordered to Marfa and Alpine to protect these settlements from raids while the United States troops are chasing the bandits.

Governor J. E. Ferguson has also ordered a detachment of State Rangers to proceed to Glen Springs and act as scouts for the American troops. Captain Monroe Fox is in command of these Rangers.

United States troops are now in Glen Springs and have taken the trail of the bandits to wachmen at Boquillas, using motor trucks for supplies. Captain Woods has gone from El Paso to act as guide for the troops and will take with him some of his factory employes who are familiar with the country.

Fort Sill Companies Going to Texas.

LAWTON, Okla., May 7.—Orders for the immediate entraining of Companies E and H, Nineteenth Infantry, Stationed at Fort Sill, were received here from Washington today, and a special train was made up to take the soldiers to Fort Clark, Texas. They were expected to leave tonight or early tomorrow.

HOWZE PURSUES BANDITS.

Pershing Gets Details of the Latest Mexican Raid.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 7.—Reports of the Mexican raid in the Big Bend district of Texas were received here tonight with concern. All available matter was transmitted to General John J. Pershing, the expeditionary commander.

Additional dispatches received today from Major Robert L. Howze, whose command surprised and scattered the Villista band at Ojos Azules recently, said the scattered groups of Mexicans were being pursued by the American cavalrymen, all of whom were sharpshooters.

The bandits were said today to be in the vicinity of Parolachlo on the Rio de Conches, making their way toward the mountain wilderness.

NINE TROOPERS BESIEGED

Fight Band for Hours from a Shack Near Glen Springs.

THEIR SHELTER SET AFIRE

Three Shot Dead as They Are Forced by the Flames to Run for Lives.

BURN FACTORY, LOOT HOMES

Outlaws Descend on Boquillas for Pillage and Flee Across the Rio Grande.

ALPINE, Texas, May 7.—Villa bandits, some seventy in number, forded the Rio Grande on Friday night and, sweeping fifteen miles inland on American soil, raided the little settlement of Glen Springs and attacked a detachment of American soldiers, consisting of nine men of Troop A, the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Three troopers and a boy 10 years old were killed, two cavalrymen were wounded, and another is missing. He is believed to be a prisoner of the bandits, who are now fleeing southward into Coahuila, Mexico.

Two American citizens, John Deemer and C. G. Compton, according to reports received here, were carried across the Rio Grande, and reports have it that their throats were cut. A posse of fifty citizens of Marathon tonight is in pursuit of the Villistas.

Kill Deaf and Dumb Boy.

The missing trooper is Private Roscoe Tyree. The little boy is the son of Compton. He was deaf and dumb, and bandits are thought to have killed him because he could not answer their questions.

Privates J. Birck and Frank Defree were brought here this afternoon badly wounded. Birck's body was filled with small pieces of brass tacks fired from a shotgun. Defree was burned about head and shoulders.

In a little adobe house nine cavalrymen made their fight for life against the seventy or more Villista bandits at Glen Springs. A hail of shot poured for more than two hours into the single window of the adobe house, but the cavalrymen kept up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexicans' leader ordered fire balls to be thrown upon the roof, thickly thatched with candelaria.

Soldiers' Refuge Set Afire.

The blazing weed tortured the soldiers below and burnt their heads and bodies. Smashing the door, the troopers broke for the open, firing as they ran. Two were shot and killed as they fled. One is missing, and it is believed he is dead. Another was killed as he tried to climb through a window.

According to the story brought here the Mexican bandits first attacked a store and one or two houses in Boquillas, where they made Deemer and Compton prisoners, and then sped fifteen miles northward to make their attack on Glen Springs, which is fringed by rugged hills. At Glen Springs they wrecked a wax factory belonging to William Ellis, his store and home, besides one or two other buildings.

The main body of fifty to seventy Mexican bandits forded the Rio Grande at 5:30 o'clock Friday evening at Boquillas and swept into the little settlement, shouting "Death to the gringoes!" The bandits looted Deemer's store and set it on fire. Deemer and his clerk, Compton were seized and bound. The bandits packed their loot upon their horses and after setting one or two small frame houses ablaze galloped away northward.

Outpost Gives Alarm.

Heading for Marathon, Texas, the bandits in their night ride came upon Glen Springs, where a small detachment of nine cavalrymen under command of Sergeant Smyth of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry, was stationed.

The Mexicans appeared suddenly on the top of a hill beneath which Glen Springs nestled. Noting their numbers, Private Birck, on outpost duty, emptied his revolver to rouse the camp, and then dashed back to the tent. Sergeant Smyth and Private Croksen jumped to the fly of the tent. Observing numbers of Mexicans at hand, they ran to an adobe hut, where the six other cavalrymen were preparing to make their defense.

The door of the house, which had only one window, was barred, and Sergeant Smyth, seeing that his men were outnumbered by ten to one, gave orders to shoot carefully and not waste the ammunition.

"We are up against it cold," said Smyth, "but we will show them something. Let the Mexicans shoot their heads off and run out of ammunition, and maybe by morning we will be in a position to give them a run."

On the dash from their tent, Smyth and Crosken had lost their revolvers, having been forced to retreat to the adobe house half clothed because of the rapid approach of the Mexicans.

The bandits poured a constant fusil-

lade of shots at the window and door of the adobe house. Not an American cavalryman fell in the exchanges. The little band took turns shooting from the window. Blood stains in the dry ground around the house gave the only evidence that the bandits suffered in the attack. But Sergeant Smyth believes that seven or eight bandits were killed and some were wounded.

For three long hours the fight went on. "Just a little while more, boys, and daylight will be with us," urged Smyth, who knew the bandits would retreat, once they became good targets in the light of dawn.

The Mexicans fought in skirmish formation. That was proof to Smyth's eyes that he was dealing with a military body. The attackers' horses were tethered some distance to the rear, and the brigands maintained their attack on three sides of the house, from which there was no escape except the door and the single window.

Unable to rout the Americans from their mud-walled fort, the leader of the Mexican band gave orders to throw fire balls on the roof, which was thatched partly with tin and partly with candelaria weed. Flaring torches made of torn cloth and weeds were dropped upon the roof, which started to burn.

Driven Out by Flames.

There was no water in the house to check the flames, and the heat inside became intense. The faces and backs of the soldiers, still firing spiritedly through the window, became blistered and burnt.

"I can't stand it any longer," cried Private William Cohen. "I'll take another shot and then try and make it through the window."

Cohen leaped into the window frame to make his dash for the open. A bullet split his skull and he fell back dead into the house. Outside a Mexican was heard to say: "Line up on each side of the door. They must come out."

Smyth told his men that the time had come to make a dash. The heat had burnt the tops of their heads. Private Stephen J. Coloc stepped forward to the door and smashed the boards with his gunstock. The gun broke, but the door gave way and Coloc dashed out. His body was found next morning not far away, riddled with many bullets. He probably ran into the main band of Mexicans.

Smyth, leading the other cavalrymen, turned to the left and made for the corral, the Mexicans firing at them as they fled. The body of Private Lawrence K. Rogers was found not far from the burned house, but Tyree could not be accounted for when Smyth and his men, who reached the hills in safety, investigated next morning. Tyree may have been made prisoner, but if so, the soldiers here think he has probably been killed by now.

Bura Store, Loot Home.

After the attack on the American troops the bandits rushed to the wax factory of W. K. Ellis and destroyed it, besides setting fire to the factory store. Ellis's home was ransacked. A cross that hung in one room is believed to have saved the house from being burned.

When morning came the American troopers crept back to the settlement and saw the main body of some fifty Mexicans packing their loot upon their horses and on the nine American cavalry mounts which they had captured. Then the bandits turned toward the Rio Grande and started for Boquillas. Here they carried Deemers and Compton across the river. The Mexicans carried their dead and wounded away.

Reports Four Dead and Five Missing.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 7.—Three soldiers, Cohen, Coloc, and Rogers, and one civilian, the young son of C. G. Compton, were killed in the bandit raid on Glen Springs, Texas, according to official reports to Fort Sam Houston from Lieutenant C. R. Norton, Fourteenth Cavalry, at Alpine.

Two soldiers, Birck and Defrees, were wounded. In addition, three soldiers and two civilians, whose names were given as Compton and Govern, have been missing since the fight.

VILLA COLONEL LED BANDITS, BELL HEARS

Cervantes May Have Had Carranza Deserters from Garrison at Boquillas, Mexico.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 7.—Villista bandits killed three American soldiers, a civilian, and a boy 10 years old, wounded six other soldiers, and kidnapped two citizens in a raid on the Texas border settlements of Glen Springs, Boquillas, and Deemers on Friday and Saturday. The first news of the foray reached here today.

The persons killed were Privates Cohen, Coloc, and Rogers, all of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry; John Deemers, a storekeeper, and C. G. Compton's son, 10 years old, who was deaf and dumb. Sergeant Smith and Privates Borrick and Corsken, all of Troop A, were among the wounded. Private Sweeney and Mr. Compton are missing and are supposed to have been taken across the border. A late report received at Alpine tonight from Boquillas stated that Deemers's body had been found near Boquillas with his throat cut. Bullets had been fired into the body.

The attack was made under the leadership of Colonel Cervantes, a Villa commander, according to advices received by General George Bell, Jr., at Fort Bliss tonight. Cervantes is said to have taken part in the Columbus, N. M., raid also. He was defeated April 22 at Santa Tomas by American cavalry and fled toward the eastern border, swearing he would make another border attack. It is rumored he was reinforced by border Carranza soldiers who had been threatening revolt.

Fifteen days ago the members of the Carranza garrison at Boquillas, the Mexican town just across the Rio Grande from Boquillas, Texas, suddenly disappeared. They have not been heard from since. There has been a suspicion that they might have deserted to the Villa force. Military men here thought tonight they probably participated in the raid.

The story of the latest raid was told piecemeal in official dispatches from army officers at the posts nearest the scene, in messages from railroad telegraph operators at the little stations along the nearest railroad, which is eighty-five miles to the north of the raided settlements, and in private messages to men with mining interests in the district.

South of the little Texas town of Terlingua, which is ten miles from the border and 225 miles southeast of El Paso, a band of Mexicans, armed and on horseback, forded the Rio Grande early Friday evening and started on a wild ride eastward, pillaging and burning American property as they went. One official report placed the number of raiders at fifty, another, also official, at 200.

Attack on Glen Springs.

The first settlement of any size that the raiders are known to have struck is Glen Springs, five miles east of the point at which they entered the United States. They arrived here at about 10 o'clock Friday night.

An American patrol of eight men from troop A, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, under command of Sergeant Smyth, was stationed a few miles west of Glen Springs. The bandits began an attack on the little temporary shack in which the eight troopers were quartered before the single sentinel could raise an alarm.

From 11 o'clock that night until after 2 o'clock in the morning, Sergeant Smyth fought the Mexicans from the shelter of the patrol house. In that time Privates Cohen, Coloc, and Rogers were killed, and he and all the rest were wounded. Then, the shack caught fire.

It was impossible to stay longer so Sergeant Smyth ordered a retreat. Two

Region Where the Villistas Made Latest Raids

of his men were so badly wounded it was necessary to carry them. Smyth and the other men not only succeeded in removing the badly wounded; they took out the bodies of the three dead men and carried them to a place of safety. There was a motor truck attached to the camp. The dead and dangerously wounded men were loaded into this and sent north toward Marathon, in the hope that medical aid might be obtained for the wounded.

One man left with the truck. This left Smyth and two others to engage the bandits. They retired to the low hills and fought from behind rocks and mounds of gravel.

While this was going on, ranchmen of the vicinity had heard the shooting and had hurried to the scene. Although few in number they formed an adequate reinforcement. With the badly wounded and dead disposed of, Sergeant Smyth and his men joined in the fighting again, and about 4 o'clock, as dawn neared, the Mexicans retreated.

This was five hours after the fighting began. The bandits rode toward the east until they came to Glen Springs. There they looted a general store and killed Compton's son.

A trail seldom used runs southeast from Glen Springs through a mountain pass, and a few miles away from the town was a country general merchandise store run by John Deemer. It was nearly midnight when the raiders reached Deemer's store. They robbed the store and made its owner a prisoner. He was taken along with the band on the night ride southeast from that point. A report from Boquillas, fifteen miles from Glen Springs, states that he was put to death near there on Saturday morning.

Burn Down Wax Plant.

The course of raiders has been traced southeast to the Ellis & Wood wax plant, on the road to Boquillas, where they looted the plant and burned the buildings. Captain J. B. Wood, a retired army officer, who served with Funston in the Philippines, and his partner were both absent at the time of the raid. The raiders then went to Boquillas, where they seized supplies and forage.

The Mexicans are understood to have recrossed the Rio Grande just south of Boquillas. This is a mining town with a Mexican population a great deal larger than the American population, and fears are expressed here that later reports from Boquillas may reveal more casualties among the Americans. The International Mining Company's mine across the border from this point is at Boquillas, Mexico.

A. J. McQuatters, who has attended the last two of the international conferences here, including a two-hour conference held today in the immigration Building at the American end of the International Bridge, is Vice President of the company. He has received a number of messages today telling of the raid. Half a dozen Americans are known to have been at the company's mine in Mexico. No word has been heard from them since the raid.

Four Americans stationed in Boquillas are Carl P. Halter, superintendent of the mines; W. T. Butler, foreman of the tramway system; R. R. Hasbrouck, assayer, and John Pierce, a driver of an ore truck between Alpine and Boquillas. In addition to these there is W. L. Stone, a United States Customs Inspector, stationed at the American terminal of the tramway system to value the ores from Mexico. American civilians at Glen Springs who are reported to be missing are not known here.

TEXAS RANGERS ORDERED OUT.

Governor Ferguson Directs Them to Make a Full Investigation.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 7.—After being advised of the raid made by Mexican bandits at Glen Springs and Boquillas, Brewster County, which resulted in the killing of four soldiers and two civilians, Governor Ferguson immediate ordered a detachment of State Rangers now stationed at Marfa to proceed to the scene of the raid and make a full investigation and report to the Governor.

Governor Ferguson said his future action would be based on the report of the rangers. Captain Monroe Fox's company of rangers is stationed at Marfa, in the Big Bend country. The Governor today received a message from County Judge Turner of Brewster County advising of the raid and the killing of the soldiers and civilians.

SAYS MEXICO'S FOES DID IT.

Foreign Minister Insists Raid Was Organized in United States.

MEXICO CITY, May 7.—Foreign Minister Aguilar issued this statement tonight relative to the raid by Mexican bandits on Glen Springs:

"The international difficulty, which arose over the raid at Columbus was about to reach a satisfactory solution through the conferences being held at El Paso, when bandits, organized in the United States by some Mexican traitors, penetrated our own country and later crossed back into the United States. With cries of 'Viva Villa,' 'Viva Carranza,' these bandits attacked the garrison in the small American town of Glen Springs and committed all kinds of depredations.

"This new raid has been consummated by enemies of both countries, following out a criminal plan to interrupt the favorable march of negotiations at El Paso and to provoke war. The Mexican Government will try to avoid war without staining its honor or national dignity."

WASHINGTON GETS REPORT ON THE RAID

Continued from Page 1.

ceived at the War Department at 5 P. M. today gave particulars of the raid telegraphed to General Funston by a citizen of Marathon, Texas, who obtained them from an American soldier wounded at Glen Springs, who had just arrived at Marathon in an army motor truck. This soldier said that 200 Mexicans attacked the garrison at Glen Springs.

This dispatch indicated a failure on the part of the Carranzistas to protect the Big Bend country from an attack by bandits. One theory is that the Carranzistas left when they heard that the bandits were approaching, but gave no warning to the American authorities.

This is what, it is alleged, occurred just before the Columbus attack. Carranzista soldiers in the region near Columbus, it is declared, knew the Villa band was operating there early in March and disappeared on the approach of the Villistas without warning the American authorities.

This raid, from a quarter in which General Carranza had declared he had complete control against outlawry, occasioned great surprise here. Important changes in border patrol forces, with possibly another punitive expedition into Mexico, were predicted.

Scott-Obregon Conference.

Conferences between Generals Scott and Obregon regarding the Texas raids it is believed will only slightly delay conclusion of their protocol. A message from General Scott today was interpreted as meaning an early ratification of the agreement. It was understood that General Scott reported to Washington the minor phraseology changes suggested by General Carranza to General Obregon. A reply was sent to General Scott by General Bliss, Acting Chief of Staff, which may result in conclusion of the protocol at the next conference.

Secretary Baker, who has been visiting his family at Cleveland, will return here tomorrow and direct steps necessary as a result of the Big Bend incursion. Border troops already have been ordered to the Big Ben district. Two troops from Fort Clark, Texas, on a special train over the Southern Pacific. Other nearby border garrisons were drawn upon and by Monday officials here expected between 350 and 400 soldiers would be mobilized. A motor truck service from Marathon to the border is understood to be in process of organization.

The ease with which bandits may raid certain sections of the border, army officers pointed out tonight, is illustrated in the Texas inroads. Conditions at Glen Springs, it is declared, are duplicated at many other points all along the line, where small groups of soldiers are protecting frontier property and doing patrol duty. It was also pointed out that the raiders entered the United States from Coahuila, the native State of General Carranza himself, and where, he has maintained, his control has been almost unchallenged. The Carranza Government, in its negotiations, has been insisting that only in Chihuahua and Sonora were bandits active.

May Prolong Stay in Mexico.

That the renewed raiding may prolong the stay of American forces in Mexico is recognized. It is not believed, however, that they will materially affect the present disposition of General Pershing's Chihuahua campaign, though some of the troops now with General Pershing may be drawn upon for any new expedition in pursuit of the raiders.

General Funston has suggested changing the base of the whole Mexican movement from Columbus to Presidio, opposite Ojinaga, to shorten the line of communication in Chihuahua. This plan may now be renewed, to furnish a base for easy disposition of troops to cope with the border conditions in both Coahuila and Chihuahua. The border patrol in the Big Bend district has been far removed in most instances from the actual boundary line, being employed in guarding the Southern Pacific Railroad lines. About 2,500 troops are understood to be available along the border, between Brownsville, Texas, and Columbus, N. M.

OFFICERS DIE IN AUTO CRASH

Car Crashes Into Tree, Killing Two Lieutenants.

LAWTON, Okla., May 7.—Two Lieutenants of the Fifth Field Artillery were killed and two other officers were injured in an automobile wreck at Fort Sill early today. The dead:

Lieutenant Harold S Naylor, Fifth Field Artillery.
Lieutenant Edwin E. Pritchett, Fifth Field Artillery.

The injured:

Lieutenant J. E. McMahon, Jr., Second Field Artillery.
Lieutenant Richard C. Scott, Fourth Artillery.

With the exception of Lieutenant Naylor, the officers were students at the school of artillery fire at Fort Sill. They were returning to quarters from an entertainment at the new post when their automobile swerved into a tree and was demolished. It is believed the accident was caused by the explosion of a front tire.

Naylor and Pritchett were killed instantly. Lieutenant Scott was thrown against the wind shield, and probably will lose the sight of one eye. Lieutenant McMahon escaped with severe bruises and lacerations. The two dead officers were First Lieutenants. Scott and McMahon are Second Lieutenants.

NEW RAID CLOUDS THE CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

find on their arrival from Fort Clark, and here.

When General Obregon and his advisers came from their private conference in Juarez it was indicated they had discussed the course they would pursue in the event another punitive expeditionary force entered Mexico. Later a Mexican official stated that all efforts would be made to prevent the radical element from precipitating a clash between the Government forces and the Americans in case of their crossing the river. His attitude, he explained, was not to offer opposition to a second entry other than by protest, and in the end to endeavor to adjust the new move by the standing Generals Scott and Obregon have tried to apply to the first.

Obregon Faces Difficulties.

It became known today that General Obregon is having increasing difficulty in retaining the local co-operation of some of his men in the tentative agreement he has entered into with the American staff. From General Pershing's column there came also the news that there is an increasing number of Carranza desertions to Villa leaders, in some cases small detachments of Carranza troops passing in a body to Villa's organization.

Strengthened by these deserters, Villa's men in Chihuahua were reported to be gathering in greater force than ever in front of General Pershing's columns. No disposition to doubt General Pershing's ability to care for himself was evident at headquarters here.

Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, and Baldomero A. Almada, Mexican fiscal agent in the United States, were called into the conference room for a short time. Both Almada and Garcia were emphatic in denouncing the Glen Springs raid and in their assertions that notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, Carranzistas could have had nothing to do with it.

Almada said that he was convinced the raiders were not Carranzistas nor Villistas, but that probably they were Mexicans who had been working in American mines and had banded together to loot and raid while the attention of the Government was turned on the conferences.

The Mexican officials in commenting on the raid made mention of a clause in the Scott-Obregon agreement which had not become public. They said that if the agreement was ratified American soldiers would have the unquestioned right without diplomatic intercourse to pursue bandits 100 miles into Mexico in the event of raids. This clause, it was said, was to affect the border between the Arizona-California line and Eagle Pass, Texas.

"The moment the agreement goes into effect these raids will cease," Almada declared. "I am convinced that they are fomented by enemies of the Carranza Government, but with the armies of both countries putting forth every effort to capture the outlaws I am convinced that the danger of raids will be reduced to a minimum."

Almada Suspects Salazar.

Almada advanced the idea that the Glen Springs raid was the work of José Inez Salazar, who crossed the border from the American side about a month ago, a short distance from the scene of this last raid, to take the field against Carranza. Salazar is an anti-American and is of the Cientifico party, which is rabidly opposed to the Carranza régime.

The strong pro-interventionists here tonight are expressing the hope that this new raid will bring about the result they desire, and they are emphatic in expressing their desire. In other quarters the hope is expressed that the raid will be considered an incident for which no party in Mexico is directly responsible and insufficient to destroy the result of General Scott's efforts to maintain friendly relations and at the same time protect American interests on the border and in Mexico.

Whatever effect the raid may have on the outcome of the conference it is hoped here that it will result in more adequate protection for Americans living near the Mexican border. Repeated appeals for more protection by the persons living in the Big Bend district, in which this second raid occurred, have been sent to General Funston ever since the present campaign in Mexico began. Other parts of the border have appealed for more adequate protection, too.

There are many points protected by garrisons as small as the little garrison that guarded Glen Springs. General Funston is considered to be not to blame for not having sent larger forces to these border garrisons. It is literally true that he has not had the men. He has asked for more men, but practically the entire mobile army is on the border or in Mexico now, an officer closely in touch with the management of the punitive expedition said tonight.

"There are only about 3,000 more regulars in the country," the officer said. "The only way in which the American border can be really protected while the majority of the mobile force is in Mexico is for the War Department to authorize the calling out of the National Guard."

ATLANTEN CARGO HELD.

LONDON, May 5, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Swedish steamer Atlanten, from New York April 12 for Copenhagen, which was taken into Kirkwall on May 5, has been ordered to Grimsby to discharge a part of her cargo which has been ordered to a prize court.

The Dutch steamer Sommelsdijk, from Rotterdam for New Orleans with a general cargo, has been taken into Kirkwall.

SAW A REVOLUTION IN GERMAN FEELING

A Neutral Visitor Says a Strong Sentiment Against Kaiser Is in Evidence.

EVEN SEED OF CIVIL STRIFE

Great Mass of the People Want Peace—Charges German Officers Take Belgium's Food Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent sends an account of a visit to Germany and Belgium just made by an educated neutral, who said:

"I was in Germany about three months ago when hope was high; Verdun had not brought its disillusionment. But now—I never could have believed an entire national spirit could have changed so completely. There has been a veritable revolution in feeling and opinion.

"What astonished me more than anything else was the extraordinary outbreak of feeling against the Kaiser. I could never have believed such a change possible—to the German people. And not only the people, the same spirit of revolt shows itself among the officers. The Kaiser, of course, has his bands of supporters, both in the army and among the people, and in this fact it sometimes thought I saw the beginning of civil strife which is more and more certainly threatening to rend Germany in twain. Very soon, unless I completely misread the signs, it will be only pro-Kaiser and anti-Kaiser, and one side or the other will be driven out of power. At present, owing to the unwillingness of the great majority to show their feelings openly it appears the pro-Kaiser party is the stronger, but once there is an open breach, I believe the others will prove immeasurably more numerous and influential.

"If the universal and deep desire of the entire people has any power to make itself felt in the councils of Germany, then peace ought not to be far away.

"As for the condition of Belgium, what strikes one there is the dreadful scarcity of food. For three months the people of Brussels have scarcely seen a potato. I often wondered what was happening to the stores which the United States is sending for the Belgians. I did hear a story which gave me some idea of what is going on. It is the custom for the Burgomasters of the smaller Belgian towns to send in a statement of their urgent requirements to headquarters at Brussels. When the supplies arrived in these small places there was, of course, a tremendous demand from the population, but I was assured that before the distribution to the public took place the officers of the German forces there first had their pick. When they had finished there often was not much left for the famished people."

TRANSPORT REPORTED SUNK WITH 600 MEN

Vessel Carrying Russian Soldiers Hit Mine in Mediterranean Late in April, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, May 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The sinking of an allied transport in the Mediterranean late in April, with the loss of nearly all the 600 Russian troops on board, is reported in advices from Corfu, says the Overseas News Agency today.

The transport was sunk by striking a mine about the same time the British battleship Russell met a similar fate, the advices state. The news agency statement regarding the reported sinking follows:

"According to reliable reports from Corfu, in addition to the battleship Russell a transport steamer with 600 Russians on board struck a mine and sank. Only a few were rescued. The bodies recovered were buried by the British at Malta."

BELGIAN VICTORY IN AFRICA.

Several German Positions on the Congo Border Captured.

PARIS, May 7.—Belgian troops on April 19 captured German positions at Shangugu, on the border of German East Africa, and continued progress south of Kivu Lake, according to an announcement made by the Belgian Minister of the Colonies. They occupied a German post at Ishange on the 22d.

Heavy fighting between the Belgians and the Germans along the border of the Congo Free State and German East Africa was reported late in October with victories for the Belgians, but there have been no advices as to the progress of hostilities since that time.

PETAIN PROMOTED; NIVELLE HOLDS VERDUN

The Former Takes Command of All French Armies From Soissons Eastward to Verdun.

PARIS, May 7.—General Robert George Nivelle has been appointed to direct the local operations at Verdun.

He will succeed General Henri Philippe Petain, who has been promoted to Commandant in Chief of the group of central armies in the sector between Soissons and Verdun.

General Petain thus comes into command of a large part of the French front, including the sectors of Rheims, the Champagne, and the Argonne, over a distance of about ninety miles. The French still hold the line for about fifty miles north and west of Soissons, which lies just to the east of the "elbow" in the Allies' front. Northward the British hold the trenches before the Germans.

GERMAN FIFTH ARMY ARRIVES AT SMYRNA

Headed by Field Marshal von Sanders and Has Many Big Austrian Guns.

LONDON, Monday, May 8.—Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, with the German Fifth Army, has arrived in Smyrna, bringing with him a large number of Austrian heavy guns and other artillery, says The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent.

All the craft in the harbor, the correspondent adds, have been beached to prevent their secret departure, and not even neutrals are allowed to leave Smyrna.

CAPT. DUQUESNE FOUND WOUNDED; WILL RECOVER

Explorer and Adventurer, Reported Slain by Indians, Survives Fight.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 7.—Captain Fritz Joubert Duquesne, of New York, explorer and soldier of fortune, who was in command on an expedition into Bolivian wilds, has been found by troops at Rio Piloomayo, in a badly wounded state, after a battle in which his expedition had attacked and defeated a band of Indians on the Bolivian frontier.

Aid was sent to the wounded explorer, who is expected to recover.

A special cable dispatch from Buenos Aires to THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 28 reported the death of Captain Duquesne, who was said to have been killed in a battle with Indians on the Bolivian frontier. Captain Duquesne, who has been engaged in many stirring ventures during his career and who distinguished himself in the Boer war when he fought with Boer forces, was last heard from about two months ago, when he wrote to his family here from Buenos Aires that he was leaving for Bolivia.

PRINCE OF WALES IN ITALY.

Visiting the Front as the Guest of King Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, May 7.—The Prince of Wales is now in the Italian war zone as the guest of King Victor Emmanuel, with whom he is visiting various points on the front, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome.

The Prince was reported to have arrived in Egypt in March as a Captain on the staff of the British commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

84

What type of men should manage a Bank?

THERE are several requirements in a well-rounded Board of Directors for a Trust Company or Bank. It is customary for all banking institutions to have directors with desirable business connections.

The directorate should therefore include bankers who are close to the investment world, as well as heads of large industries, merchants and manufacturers who are in a position to forecast the trend of business conditions.

We do not consider it wise to have any one business-interest heavily represented on our Board of Directors. The largest stockholder of the Columbia Trust Company holds only a small percentage of its stock. Its Board, therefore, is not controlled by any one interest—but represents a healthy variety of interests.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

CAPTAIN LEAVES FRONT TO KILL WIFE AND SELF

In Fit of Jealousy He Also Fires Into Parish House and Slays Ecclesiastic.

PONZANO, Italy, May 7, (via Paris.)—Captain Bettolo, a member of a leading Rome family, in a fit of jealousy, today slew his wife and committed suicide. Being suspicious as to the fidelity of his wife, who was the Marquise Remedi di Saranza, he returned from the front and sought the Abbe Giacomo Serra, of whom he was jealous.

Arriving at the parish house of the Abbe, Captain Bettolo fired through the windows, one of his bullets killing the Abbe Nicolo Richetti. Abbe Serra was not hit.

Afterward the Captain returned to his home and killed his wife and himself. He was a nephew of the late Admiral Bettolo, once Minister of Marine.

ENGLISH EXPORTS INCREASE

Foodstuffs, However, Are Brought In in Larger Quantities.

LONDON, May 7.—Board of Trade returns for April show that imports increased about $10,230,000, while exports increased $23,240,000.

Imports of food and chemicals show increases, but cotton imports show a decrease of $12,500,000. There were increased exports of manufactured articles, of which iron and cotton textile products show increases of $6,250,000 each.

SOUKHOMLINOFF'S HOME SEARCHED BY POLICE

Large Number of Documents Seized When Russian Ex-War Minister Was Arrested.

LONDON, Monday, May 8.—The morning newspapers today published long accounts concerning the arrest of General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, former Russian Minister of War, who is a prisoner in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in Petrograd. The exact nature of the charge against him is not known. The arrest was made by a large number of officials of the public prosecutor's department, accompanied by police, whose appearance at the General's home took the ex-Minister by surprise.

After preliminary examination, the authorities searched the home of the General and seized four chestfuls of documents. General Soukhomlinoff submitted to arrest calmly, saying that he was acting in obedience to law.

A diary seized by the authorities indicates that the General recently had been living frugally in order to save money for his wife, who is much younger than he.

Sweden Assails Mail Seizures.

BERLIN, May 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Postmaster General of Sweden, according to the Overseas News Agency, has protested to the British authorities "against the illegal confiscation of at least 15,000 money orders sent during April from the United States to Sweden."

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Our business in 1915 showed an increase over 1914 of more than 500%.

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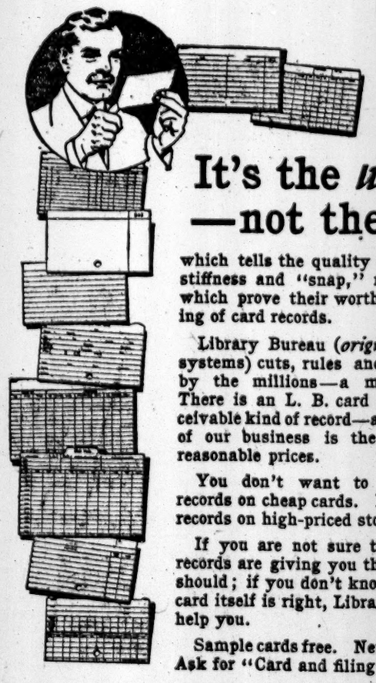

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ASSAILS PRESIDENT OVER THE LUSITANIA

Dr. Goodchild, Who Once Urged Support, Now Says He Is Lacking in Nerve.

DENOUNCES GERMAN NOTE

Dr. Remensnyder Wants Peace Kept —German Pastor Likes Berlin Document.

The latest German note on submarine warfare was the basis of sermons yesterday in several city churches.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, West Eighty-ninth Street, who a few weeks ago told his congregation to stand by the President, in his sermon last night on "Remember the Lusitania," characterized the President's action as "abject supineness," "utter nervelessness," and called the German reply "the most insulting note ever sent by one nation to another." Dr. Goodchild said:

"A year ago, when the Lusitania was murderously sunk, the President's secretary announced that the President was considering the matter 'very seriously but very calmly.' His calmness was proved by the fact that it took him six long days to put his pen to paper and express a judgment that an average man could reach in six minutes. That he has been calm about it is demonstrated by the fact that a whole year has passed and we are no nearer a settlement of the Lusitania shame than we were the day after the ship was torpedoed.

"Indeed, it is in a worse state today than ever, for the thing has reached its climax in our receiving from the murderer of our citizens the most insulting note ever sent by one nation to another. But there is every prospect that the President will again meekly allow his country to be subjected to this new indignity. Such abject supineness, such utter nervelessness, such lack of moral vigor we never had in so high a place in our country before.

"And this wretched spirit is contagious. The moral tone of the whole country has perceptibly deteriorated during the most shameful year of America's history. We can now see women dishonored, children massacred, houses pillaged, temples ruthlessly burned, and have no slightest stirring of moral indignation. Things have come to such a pass that when a meeting is called that we may remember our dead on the anniversary of the day on which they were struck down we are asked by the Mayor of our city not to hold the meeting lest disturbance be made by some who sympathize with the murderers, and lest the meeting of those who mourn might embarrass the President in his calm deliberation.

"Men in authority ought to know that it is now time to check lawlessness to yield to its behests. Conditions of New York are alarming indeed if we may not assemble to mourn our dead and pass a resolution asking that our Chief Executive take some action concerning their murder. If Americans, following the President's lead, have come to the place where their sole thought is not to expose their own precious persons, if they can never see anything worth fighting for, and always consult their own comfort in doing things, and would rather sell out the whole cause of right than suffer annoyance themselves, then American citizenship is no longer worth having."

Praises Heroes on Lusitania.

Dr. Goodchild praised the conduct of those Americans on board the Lusitania who gave their lives that the women might be saved. "We can do no better than to emulate their courage, and self-forgetfulness," he said. He concluded by a denunciation of "Germany's madness." "France no longer regards Germany as a fighting nation, but as a nation gone mad. And this is not only on the battlefield, but among the people, in the pulpit.

"Germany's philosophy," he added, "has been insane for years—her pulpit has gone insane. Imagine such a sentiment as I shall read you preached by one who professes to be a follower of Christ. This was spoken in a church of one of the large German cities. 'We don't hate our enemies, we are performing Germany's divine mission in the world. When we ravage their towns, pillage their villages, and burn their homes, we are performing a labor of love.' I find no hate in the British pulpits. The preachers don't cry for vengeance, but rather ask the people to look into their own hearts to be sure that they are themselves right.

"This country had a great and noble mission to perform. We knew which side was right—the President knew which side was right, but just as he was about to act he would seem to be stricken with paralysis. I asked you several weeks ago to stand by the President. The trouble is he has been standing by ever since, and it takes a good deal of courage to offer up a prayer for him."

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, said:

"I think Germany's reply makes it possible for our Government to retain diplomatic relations. I rejoice in this fact, because we are, as the great neutral nation, becoming more valuable each day as the great mediator for peace. It was a compromise on the part of Germany to yield a great deal, and she does so because she does not wish to antagonize the American people.

"I do think the United States ought to do all in its power to prevent being embroiled in the European war."

Praises the German Note.

The Rev. Karl Schoenfeld, Immanuel Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, said in part:

"The German note is admirable. It is just what most of us hoped for; some of us expected. We are exceedingly well pleased with the references which the note makes to peace. We believe it to be one of the unavoidable duties of President Wilson to enter upon efforts for peace—provided he wishes to live up to his professions. He has talked much of humanity. Now is the time to do more than talk."

In his sermon in St. Peter's Church, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke said:

"I uphold the American flag, but I do not see how the American people can stand for such conduct on the part of England in holding up milk sent from here. The latest note, written, we are told, by the German Kaiser himself, seems to us people of German heritage to be admirable in tone and contents, and to state the German position in fine shape. I fail to see why the United States should now insist upon any more guarantees than Germany has given. As I understand it, we undertook to clear up our case with Germany. Having done so, I think President Wilson can now do no less than to try to clear up our case with England. And this is so whether Germany demands that we do so or not.

"Our trade with neutral countries ought to be maintained. Our trade in noncontraband goods with Germany ought also to be maintained. I am a member of the committee that has sought to send milk to babies in German cities, that their lives may be saved. We are not trying to send milk to Germany alone. We offered to send it to Ireland, and if need be to France. We want to save the lives of babies, not to fight on anybody's side."

SENDS GREETINGS TO BOSTON.

E. V. Abbot Glad There's "One Corner" Where Americans Can Talk

Everett V. Abbot, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Rights Committee, yesterday sent the following telegram to Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Chairman of the Citizens' League for America and the Allies, under whose auspices a Lusitania memorial meeting was held in Boston:

"The American Rights Committee of New York has abandoned its memorial meeting today because it was under a moral obligation to comply with a most unfortunate official request. It now sends its hearty congratulations to the Citizens' League for America and the Allies, and rejoices that just as the Belgians still own a small corner of their own country, so in our country there is at least one corner in which Americans can still be Americans and talk American thoughts out loud."

No one could be found yesterday who would comment on the telegram. Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee, said Mr. Abbot had consulted him on the wording of the message, and he knew that several of the other members of the committee knew and approved of the sending of the dispatch.

"We are going to hold an executive meeting this week," said Major Putnam, "and arrange our plans for the postponed Lusitania anniversary. Mr. Abbot was not acting for us as an organization, but we knew and approved of the action."

DENY CALLING OFF MEETING.

Washington Officials Say They Had No Hand in Action Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Both the White House and the State Department denied informally tonight that the Wilson Administration was in any way responsible for the action of Mayor Mitchel in bringing about the abandonment of the Lusitania memorial meeting that was to have been held in Carnegie Hall, New York, this evening, and at which resolutions were to have been adopted severely criticising the Administration for not breaking with Germany.

When Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary of the President, was asked as to the truth of the report that the Administration had requested Mayor Mitchel to have the meeting called off, he said the White House had attempted in no way to interfere with the plans for the meeting.

The statement was made in behalf of the State Department that the department had nothing to do with the abandonment of the meeting.

BOSTONIANS URGE BREAK.

Lusitania Protest Meeting Passes Resolutions for Immediate Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 7.—At a meeting held in Tremont Temple this afternoon in memory of the victims of the Lusitania more than 2,500 persons voted that President Wilson be urged to sever diplomatic relations with Germany immediately. There were only twelve dissenting votes recorded. The audience agreed to send the following resolutions to the President:

"Be it hereby resolved that President Wilson be urged to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, which refused for a year to disavow the breaches of international law and humanity involved in the crime of the Lusitania, which has refused his just demand for the cessation of unlawful torpedoing of merchant ships and killing innocent noncombatants, and which in its latest note made a specious offer of compliance under conditions ignoble in suggestion and impossible to fulfill."

Of the twelve who voted against the resolution, which was signed by Professor William Roscoe Thayer as Chairman of the Citizens' League for America and the Allies, under whose auspices the meeting was held, one man gave his reason for voting as he did in a loud voice, standing immediately behind the rail of the second balcony. He demanded of the audience: "How many of the men present have been to Plattsburg? How many who have voted yes have attended this camp? I have voted against the resolution because I think that Germany has acceded to the demands of the United States."

He could say no more, for the hissing and shouting of the audience drowned his voice. The passing of the resolution, which was the only business transacted during the meeting, was preceded by addresses by James M. Beck of New York, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard.

Hisses and yells against Admiral von Tirpitz were evoked by Mr. Beck, and for several minutes he was unable to continue his analysis of the Admiral's authorized interview, in which "that chief of pirates" stated that it was his intention to torpedo every merchant ship belonging to the Allies, and, directing his challenge at America, he asked:

"What will America say then?"

LOSS OF SUBMARINE DENIED BY BRITAIN

E-31 Sunk by Gunfire, Berlin Says; Returned Safely, London Declares — British Lose Two Aeroplanes.

BERLIN, May 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British submarine E-31 was sunk by a German warship off the west coast of Denmark on Friday, May 5, it was announced by the German Admiralty today. The Admiralty also announces the destruction of a hostile aeroplane off the Flanders coast and the capture of another aeroplane by torpedo boats. The statement follows:

"Off the Flanders coast on the afternoon of May 5 an enemy aeroplane was shot down in an air combat with the co-operation of a German torpedo boat. The arrival of British forces impeded the rescue of the inmates.

"On May 6 German torpedo boats captured undamaged a British aeroplane and made prisoners of both the piloting officers.

"The British submarine E-31 was sunk west of Horn Reefs on the morning of May 5 by the artillery fire of a German ship.

"Airship L-7 has not returned from a reconnoitring trip. According to the British Admiralty report, British sea forces on May 4 destroyed the airship in the North Sea."

LONDON, May 7.—The British official communication, issued this evening, admits the loss of two naval aeroplanes, but denies the German claim of the sinking of submarine E-31, which is declared to have returned safely to its base. The communication says:

"With reference to the official German report published today, it is a fact that two naval aeroplanes are missing. The body of Flight Sub-Lieutenant H. R. Simms has been picked up at sea and Observer Sub-Lieutenant C. J. Mullens is missing. A lifebelt has been picked up in the vicinity.

"Regarding the aeroplane reported captured by the Germans, the names of the officers concerned are Flight Sub-Lieutenant Arthur T. N. Cowley and Sub-Lieutenant Ronald M. Inge.

"The German claim that British submarine E-31 was sunk by gunfire is untrue, the vessel having returned safely to her base."

DENIES LACK OF WARNING.

Austria's Official Version of the Torpedoing of the Imperator.

WASHINGTON, May 7. — The Austrian Government, through American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, has furnished the United States with its version of the attack by one of its submarines upon the Russian bark Imperator, from which two Americans, one of them wounded, were rescued.

Austria denies that the vessel was fired upon without warning, as was stated in an official report regarding the attack made to the State Department by the American Consul at Barcelona, Spain. According to her version the submarine fired two warning shots at the Imperator, which failed to heave to. A third shot, it is declared, went through the rigging. Then the members of the bark's crew put away in a boat and approached the submarine. A wounded man who was found to be in the boat was taken aboard the submarine and received medical treatment. Later, the submarine took the boat in tow and abandoned it only when near a steamer.

It was authoritatively stated tonight that the United States would proceed to establish the facts in the case, with a view of taking further action should it be warranted.

The United States still has pending with Austria negotiations over the case of the American tank ship Petrolite. A second note on this case is to be dispatched to Vienna shortly.

POPE AND THE NOTE STIR PEACE TALK

Continued from Page 1.

attributed to the President is somewhat softened from the popular version.

But whether the alleged Presidential anecdote is true or not, it rather aptly fits the feeling that was created in the minds of high officers of the Administration by the contents of Germany's reply. The language employed by Germany caused something akin to indignation, but the instructions to submarine commanders brought the belief that the Imperial Government had conceded what was demanded by the United States.

Whether an acknowledgment of the German note will be made has not been determined. The prevailing view among Administration officers is that if an answer goes to Berlin it should be very brief and merely indicate that the United States Government construes the note as being a compliance with the wishes of the United States and that the Government will content itself with waiting to see if the instructions to submarine commanders were carried out. It has been indicated that the State Department might ask the German Government to furnish a copy of the instructions under which U-boats were operating up to the time the new instructions became effective. The object of this request would be to test Germany's good faith. A comparison of the new orders with the old would show whether there had been any real change in the methods of submarine warfare to which this Government so strongly objected. It would show also whether the original orders were in accordance with the prior pledges given to the United States—that is, whether submarine commanders were not under orders to torpedo merchant vessels without regard to the established requirements of international law.

If such a request should be made formally it probably would be accompanied by an acknowledgment of the note delivered to the State Department on Friday. But there is such a thing as making a request of that character in an informal way, and this method would not entail any obligation on the part of the Washington Government to acknowledge the receipt of the answer to the American demand for a change in the methods of Teutonic submarines.

Will Not Discuss Blockade.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing conferred tonight at the White House on the situation confronting the United States as a result of the latest German note regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. While Mr. Lansing said that no final decision had been reached, it is understood that the course to be pursued probably will be known tomorrow or Tuesday.

There were strong intimations in official quarters tonight that the Administration might send to Germany a brief communication, noting the new instructions to submarine commanders quoted in the German note, and informing the Imperial Government that so long as these instructions were effective diplomatic relations between the two nations could continue. Should such a communication be sent, however, it would make very plain that the United States would not permit its relations with Great Britain to enter into the controversy.

It was authoritatively stated that should another ship carrying American citizens be sunk by a German submarine in violation of the principles of international law diplomatic relations would be severed just as soon as the facts were established and without any further exchange of communications.

SEE POLITICAL SHIFT IN NEW U-BOAT ORDER

Bethmann Hollweg Believed to Have Won Socialists to His Standard—May Be Epochal.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 7.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's victory in favor of a modified submarine war, of which the German answer to the United States is only an outward and visible sign, means more, however, than the prevention of war with Germany, even a break. Its main far-reaching ramifications cannot be indicated as yet, but it may be said that it marks an important milestone in German inner political history and in the opinion of many should prove also a turning point in the world war.

An analysis of the Chancellor's supporters indicates a sweeping victory of the forces of democracy over Prussian reaction, and makes it almost certain that the Chancellor will be able to put through the sorely needed Prussian electoral reform which he promised to take in hand immediately after the war. It is significant, as the Vorwärts emphasizes, that the German answer in spirit and content follows closely along lines laid down in the submarine resolution of the Socialist minority in the Reichstag, and that the bulk and backbone of the Chancellor's support in the difficult matter with America, embraced the solid support of all the Socialist Democratic elements. This is a powerful body of support on which the Chancellor can rely in the future.

On the other hand only those who have been in a position to follow the tortuous windings of German politics have known to what extent the submarine issue was used merely as a stalking horse by the Chancellor's political opponents, who thereby hoped to undermine his position and thus frustrate the coming Prussian electoral reform.

Not only this, but much other controversial matter was under the surface.

Intimately involved with the submarine issue and not the least interesting aspect, as seen by the thoughtful reader, is that the German answer incidentally marks a victory of the forces of moderation over the Pan-Germans. A victory of the Chancellor's moderate war aims and peace terms over the program of the annexationists.

Still another important feature of the German answer must be emphasized. In the opinion of many thinking Germans it marks an important step not only toward maintaining peace with America, but also toward ending the war.

It is held by implication to indicate that Germany continues to be willing and ready to talk peace on any reasonable basis, in full consciousness of the strength of her military position. There is further reason to believe that President Wilson's good offices as a peace mediator would not find Germany in an unreceptive mood.

This train of thought has become more obvious since the publication of the note. The idea, more or less veiled, is even appearing in the press. Maximilian Harden has a vision of Wilson in the splendid rôle of one bringing peace to a torn and bleeding world.

The remarks of this utopian idealist could be ignored as valueless but for the fact that many practical politicians and hard-headed laymen are thinking, and some even saying and writing, the same thing in different ways. Victor Hasen says in the National Liberal Berlin Gazette:

"Mr. Wilson can perhaps do more than merely maintain peace between Germany and the United States. Fate has thrown such unheard of power in this man's lap that he could do still other things for bleeding, suffering humanity. Our answer shows him the way."

The Vorwärts says:

"The German-American conflict can not yet be viewed as entirely concluded. Nevertheless, we are confident that after this temporary settlement of the quarrel, at least so much time for cool, objective discussion will have been gained for both parties that time and opportunity will have been created for further final negotiations and mutual understanding.

"We hope this all the more since the German note contains one passage which we consider as a possibility of the utmost importance, namely, the reference to the fact that Germany has twice within recent months declared openly before all the world its readiness for a peace which would secure its vital interests. Particularly in conservative papers in the last few days the opinion has been expressed that behind the action of the American Government there was concealed an intention to step forward as a peace mediator.

"Perhaps this passage of the German note will give Mr. Wilson an occasion to speak out his views as to the forms of a peace which would, in his opinion, be possible. Then it would become apparent what qualifications Mr. Wilson possesses for the rôle of mediator, and on what obstacles the bringing about of a peace acceptable to all parties threatens to shatter."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"Just as in 1914 Germany did not seek war, so now the German Government will do everything in its power and everything consistent with its dignity to prevent a war between us and the American Nation, with which we have been friendly for a century. Therefore the German Government declares its readiness to make a weapon which had not been created when the rules of international law regarding warfare at sea were formulated, comply with these rules. If the American Government, after this declaration, which fulfills its demand and against which it can no longer cite a single principle of international law, does not declare itself completely satisfied, and if it does not do all in its power to demand, with the same pressure as it has used against us, that our enemies observe the principles of international law, it would be clearly proved to all the world that the American Government wishes a breaking off of diplomatic relatfons, with all the fatal consecuences which we desire to avoid. It will also be proved that the American Government is animated by the wish for a break only because, instead of wanting to fulfill the duties of a neutral, it is firmly determined to place all its world influence at the service of and for the furtherance of a victory by our enemies. In this case it alone would have to bear the burden of the heavy responsibility which will rest on the Government that brings about a break between the two Governments.

"No one in America who is capable of forming an objective, dispassionate conclusion will doubt the earnestness and sincerity of Germany's concession. We hope the German answer will satisfy the American people and Congress, if not the President."

GERMAN NOTE LIBERAL, SAYS AUSTRIAN PRESS

Views Concessions as Magnanimous, But Some Papers Doubt Acceptance by Wilson.

VIENNA, Friday, May 5, (via London, May 7.)—The press generally expresses satisfaction over the German Government's reply to the American note, considering the concession made to indicate a sincere desire on the part of Berlin to come to an understanding with Washington as to submarine warfare. The German note is described as a document meeting the case and fixing the limits of conciliation to which Germany may go without imperiling her own interests and her dignity.

"Germany," says the Neue Freie Presse, "gives and gives much. She reaches out her hand, but at the same time searches President Wilson's eyes, telling him what the conviction of a people of 70,000,000 is. Germany has risen to a height which far beyond our days will be a beacon of the injustice perpetrated by the American policy.

"The reply addresses itself to two peoples, the German and the American. It tells the German nation that not fear but reluctance to extend bloodshed, misery, and the murder of races are the motives of its conciliatory tone. Americans, if passion has not stifled the better sentiments of a world in course of development, may now come to a realization how England, because of her policy, was enabled to carry on a cruel war of famine and retaliation."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says: "Threatening a rupture of diplomatic relations, America demanded of Germany in the name of humanity the abaindonment of the methods of submarine warfare hitherto employed. In the name of humanity, as Germany understands and applies this term, the note has been answered. Once more America is reminded in polite and truly friendly fashion of all that contributes to the difficulties arising between Germany and America; reminded again of the false judgments passed in America on Germany's actions in naval warfare."

The Fremdenblatt says: "There is no longer a lack of clarity. Germany shows herself ready to do her utmost to prevent a break with America. Germany has, without injuring the dignity of the empire, shown her love of peace, simultaneously with determination, and it is hoped that the Government of the United States in the interests of humanity and international law will show the same spirit which the German note breathes."

All the newspapers are unanimous in expressing the view that President Wilson, in order to appear consistent as a defender of international law and humanity, will now be obliged to take such steps as will require Great Britain to modify her attitude in contraband matters and recede from what is called "legalized piracy."

The editorials reveal also the prevailing impression that many of President Wilson's views are not shared by the American people as a whole, and regrets are expressed that the people of America, as the commentators view it, are not at this time represented by a man who could look upon the situation from the standpoint of equity rather than "one-sided neutrality."

Several of the newspapers, almost for the first time, intimate that President Wilson's neutrality claims are in their view a sham, which is now driven to the wall by the conciliatory tone of the German note.

SAYS BERLIN WANTS PEACE.

London Daily Chronicle Thinks Allies Should Take an Open Stand.

LONDON, Monday, May 8.—The London morning newspapers today lay great emphasis on Germany's alleged desire for peace.

"If President Wilson accepts the German note as a basis for further discussion," says The Daily Chronicle, "his motive must be sought, not in the terms which Germany offers, but in the wider suggestion which was expressed by only a hint in the document, but was presumably amplified in verbal communications with the American Ambassador. Germany is now at the top of her military achievementst. If she can make peace now it would be on terms more favorable than later. If she can strongly enlist American public opinion, that is a great step toward the goal.

"In such a situation, what the Allies' cause needs is a plain declaration by the allied statesmen, why no peace negotiations are admissible at the present stage. Public opinion in the allied and neutral countries needs to be clearly reminded of the essential issues underlying the present struggle."

SURE PEACE HINT IS MEANT.

English Correspondent Says Berlin Will Mourn if Wilson Ignores It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Rightly or wrongly there has for some time been an impression in Germany that President Wilson is desirous of an opportunity to come forward as a peacemaker. To be read into the German latest note is a hint that he now has an opportunity to express some opinion.

Whatever the line of Wilson's answer may take in any other respect, there will be a wail of disappointment among the German people if he ignores the hint and the disappointment will not be confined to those not in touch with the Government.

When the German Government asked Wilson to suggest that England should give up her blockade grip on Germany, it did so with its tongue in its cheek. It knows that America will do nothing of the sort. Its real purpose lies in the alternative—a hidden appeal to the President to express in some way his views of how the war might be ended. That is what Germany is seeking along this devious path.

The shortage of foodstuffs in Germany has at last reached a pitch of dire need. Those, who know Germans best, believe if worst comes to worst, the military party will go the whole way and allow the people to starve before letting the army go short, and so save their military power. But at themoment the Government is feeling a way for an opening which America is now asked to make, for what for the Allies would be a premature peace before that stage is reached. If they are disappointed, that stage may be reached for those, who know those powers of determination, are fearfully confident that the militarists will fight to the bitter end.

The shortage of foodstuffs is now so great and certain that it may be accepted as a factor of real and pressing importance in its bearing on the military position of Germany. That is even now the impression here in Holland, where Germany's enormous resources are better appreciated than in England, and where there always has been great scepticism as to the possibility of her being exhausted in this respect.

If there is not yet actual starvation there are tens of thousands of the population on the verge of that abyss and there may be actual starvation.

Food riots are now a daily occurence. On Thursday several Berlin shops were wrecked in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, by people fighting for meat and butter.

To quiet the population of the capital the police have been forced to carry out on a large scale raids on the premises of butchers where meat is in storage and to distribute it among the people.

FRENCH EXPECT A BREAK.

Paris Newspapers Think That the President Can Do Nothing Else.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 7.—"The language of the German press entirely justifies our criticism of yesterday," is the opening phrase of an editorial in the Journal des Debats, which might be taken as a summary of French newspaper opinion today.

From the Temps to the Action Française, all the newspapers seize on the discrepancy between the Wolff Agency version and the cabled version added to the Frankfort Gazette's insistence on the conditional nature of the German offer to modify submarine warfare as implying that Germany will revoke the concession if America does not make England relax the blockade. To such a proposal French opinion can only see one answer—a rupture more or less immediate. The Journal des Debats develops the point further: "The German press, playing a double game, says to America, 'accept the reply, because we agree to what you ask,' then whispers to the German people, 'be reassured; we have yielded nothing.' Even if the German offer were not conditional it only refers to the question of warning to be given by submarine commanders before sinking ships. But that point was not raised in the note of April 18. Wilson expressly summoned the Germans to abandon the destruction of merchant ships by submarine altogether as 'completely irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and the incontestable rights of neutrals.' Thus even where Germany appears to yield she is really only begging the question. Such casuistry does not deserve a moment's discussion. If the President does not want to deny himself he must break without further explanation."

The last sentence is the conclusion of every French editorial.

ITALIANS SCOUT PLEDGE.

Giornale d'Italia Declares Germany's Promises Are Insincere.

ROME, May 6, (via Paris, May 7.)—Keen interest is felt here in the German reply to the American note which most of the leading newspapers seem to consider "unsatisfactory." The Giornale D'Italia says:

"Germany, after repeated vain promises which are ridiculous in the face of so many crimes, offers an arrangement which, even if sincere, would not do away with the character of violation of people's rights or injury to the sentiment of humanity which is inherent in the submarine campaign. Germany replies with sophistries and an offer of ridiculous palliatives to which it is easy to imagine the firmness and dignity of the President's reply."

RUSSIANS RIDICULE NOTE.

Petrograd Papers Believe Germany Is Juggling with Diplomacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 7. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Russian comments on the German reply to the United States are most ironical. The Retch says Germany has been unable, despite all her efforts, to save her face, and that her grudging promise to observe international rules in submarine warfare in the future is an enforced admission of her sins in the past.

The military organ Rassky Invalid considers that the German reply has no effective value whatever, for two reasons: First, that its promise not to sink merchant vessels without warning is eliminated by the proviso that merchant ships shall not attempt to resist or escape. The Invalid points out that this proviso may be used as a loophole in the future as it has been in the past in the case of the Arabic and other vessels, when there has been no other evidence of resistance or effort to escape except the bare word of the submarine commander.

"On this issue America is again faced with the prospect of interminable negotiations over particular instances," says the paper. "Secondly, the promise to play the game is made conditional on America's acting as intermediary with England with the object of lightening the blockade. That is to say, Germany first of all charges America with observing a neutrality which is friendly to England and then promises to comply with America's demand only if America exchanges a neutrality friendly to England for a neutrality favorable to Germany. In other words, if America consents to play the part of Germany's advocate."

The Novoe Vremya says: "Germany has made absolutely no concession. All that she has done is to make it possible for pro-German Americans, if these should gain the upper hand in Wilson's councils, to withhold the United States Government from decisive measures."

BRAZIL DISAPPROVES REPLY.

RIO JANEIRO, May 7.—The Brazilian newspapers for the most part consider the German reply to the American demands as unacceptable to the United States.

A Epoca says: "The German request that the United States intervene in its favor is the height of impudence."

The Jornal do Brazil says: "The note, instead of simplifying, has complicated the Pan-American question."

A Noticia says: "The German response has not modified the situation one line. Germany knows well that the United States is not so puerile as to intervene against the blockade. The impasse persists and the situation is aggravated."

The Jornal do Commercio says: "In the note Germany confesses her despair and the impossibility of escaping fatal punishment."

IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

Report of the Condition of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York at the close of business May 1, 1916

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts		$60,548,245.71
Acceptances of other banks discounted		489,769.13
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		3,214.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		640,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		1,980,442.87
Short time securities		3,945,165.54
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$210,000.00	
All other stocks	36,300.00	246,300.00
Due from banks and bankers (Net)		2,967,287.19
Checks and other cash items		258,837.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,180,944.44
Notes of other national banks		23,850.00
Federal Reserve notes		65,680.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$5,913,416.12	
Specie in vault	8,211,546.85	
Legal-tender notes in vault	1,618,905.00	15,743,867.97
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and Due from U. S. Treasurer		197,000.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit		9,158,526.35
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"		1,812,960.92
Total		$106,262,092.58

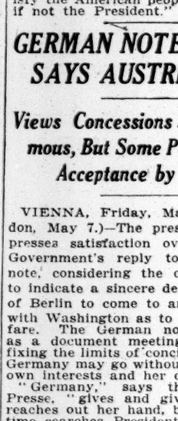
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$887,465.07	
Reserve for taxes	24,707.22	
Reserved for expense	10,746.64	922,918.93
Circulating notes		640,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (net)	$45,595,835.51	
Individual deposits subject to check	37,336,599.98	
Dividends unpaid	2,160.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	163,033.16	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	114,983.23	
Certified checks	996,301.30	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,255,665.21	86,464,578.39
Letters of Credit		9,395,642.98
Cash Letters of Credit or Travelers' Checks outstanding		25,991.36
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,812,960.92
Total		$106,262,092.58

State of New York, County of New York. } ss.: I, Rollin P. Grant, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ROLLIN P. GRANT, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of May, 1916.
E. D. Junior, *Notary Public*

Correct—Attest { M. M. Belding, Jr. / Charles E. Perkins / Gustav Vintschger } *Directors*



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Of course you will be her "bestest man."

With a sprig of flowers and a new Best suit, you will look the handsomest there.

(Excepting only Sister—for she'll be Best-dressed, too.)

Boys' White Moire Silk Suits for June weddings. Complete with extra detachable collar and cuffs of light blue, nile green or pink moire; and trimmed with large fresh-water pearl buttons; sizes 3 to 6 years. **14.75**

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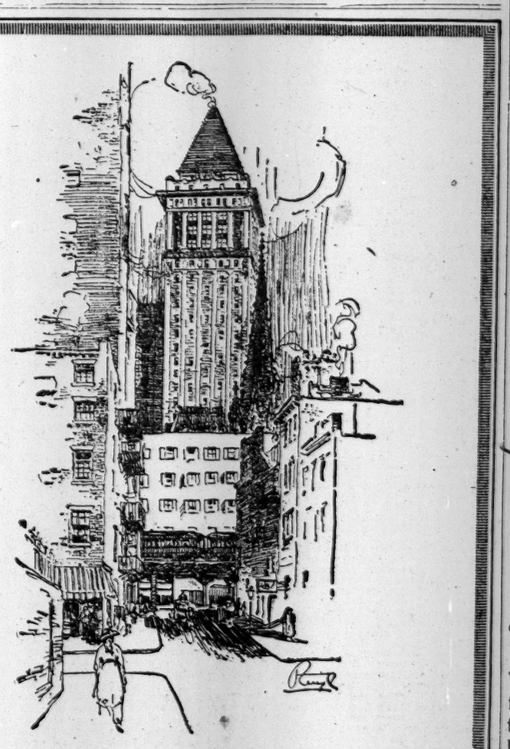

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But—

Whether you buy silverware for ornament or for use, for table or for mantel, for sideboard or for centre piece, for beauty or for service, for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, or tea, do not forget that—

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FEDERAL MOVIE BILL READY.

Provides Government Censorship Over Motion Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Education for the establishment of a Federal censorship of motion pictures will be introduced tomorrow by Chairman Hughes of Georgia. The proposed censorship law is drastic and would give the Federal Government complete control over all motion-picture films transported in interstate commerce.

It is provided that there shall be created a Federal Motion Picture Commission composed of five Commissioners appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. The license section of the bill provides:

"The commission shall promptly license for interstate and foreign commerce every motion picture film presented to it as required herein, unless such film or a part thereof is obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, or is a reproduction of an actual bull fight or prize fight, or is of such character that its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime."

No film is to be transported in interstate and foreign commerce without the license of the Federal Commission. Realizing the impossibility of passing upon the millions of feet of film already in existence, the House Committee has provided that these films shall be licensed without inspection upon application. The bill provides that all films shall be inspected and licensed within four days after the application is filed by the prospective exhibitor.

The cost of Federal censorship is to be borne by the industry. The bill provides an initial appropriation by Congress, but after its organization the commission is to collect \$5 for each 1,000 feet of film licensed, and 50 cents for each additional copy of films. The bill provides that educational and scientific films may be licensed without inspection upon duly approved application of the exhibitor. As a penalty, the bill provides that any person, firm, or corporation sending an unlicensed film in interstate commerce shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

YACHT BURNS, BOY INJURED.

T. J. Falls, 3d, Scorched in Flames That Destroyed Father's Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 7.—Spending the week-end with his father, Thomas J. Falls, of Brooklyn, N. Y., lawyer and official of the United States Reclaiming Company, Thomas J. Falls, 3d, 15 years old, and a student at the Taft School at Watertown, was seriously burned this afternoon in the sound, on his father's yacht Kow-tow. A young companion, Thurland Chattaway of Milford, and a negro cabin boy were slightly burned. The yacht, which is the flagship of the Milford Yacht Club, was destroyed, the loss being \$2,500. The fire originated from a spark from the engine, which ignited gasoline.

TAKE UP BRANDEIS TODAY.

Senate Committee to Consider It with Letter from President.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee meets tomorrow to consider the Brandeis nomination and to read a letter from President Wilson urging confirmation of the appointment. It is believed that the letter will serve to force action of some kind.

Some members of the committee think that the nomination will be returned to the Senate without recommendation, in which case a lively fight is certain. Most of the Republican Senators are irrevocably opposed to confirmation.

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The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Thirteenth Summer Session, June 26 to Aug. 5, 1916. In the foothills of the Rockies; ideal conditions for Summer study and recreation; courses in thirty departments, including Medicine and Engineering; able Faculty; eminent lecturers; attractive courses for teachers; tuition low; living expenses reasonable. Catalogue.

WANTED.—Young men and women to learn new, meritorious shorthand system—by far the simplest; intelligent students can acquire fundamentals in a week; write for prospectus and terms. Whitstock Shorthand School, 122 West 12th St., New York.

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NEW BILL LIMITS SHIPPING SCHEME

Government to Retire from Vessel Business Five Years After End of War.

REVISED MEASURE READY

Scheduled for Early Consideration in House—Leader Kitchin Won to Its Support.

MAIN FEATURES RETAINED

Government Control of $50,000,000 Corporation Provided For, as in Original Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Administration's perfected Ship Purchase bill will be introduced in the House tomorrow by Chairman Alexander of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and will be formally reported by the committee on Tuesday.

Despite the protests of certain shipping interests at the hearings on the bill, the revised measure gives the proposed Shipping Board wide powers to regulate the rates and practices of common carriers by water.

A new provision in the bill—and the most important change—is setting a definite time for the dissolution of the corporation, in which the United States shall own the majority stock, and which, it is proposed, shall enter the shipping business. The bill stipulates that this corporation shall cease to exist within five years after the end of the European war, and that all its property except the vessels, which are to be designed primarily as naval auxiliaries and army transports, shall be sold and the proceeds turned into the Treasury.

This corporation would be capitalized at \$50,000,000 "if in its judgment the board believes such action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this act." Government operation of shipping lines is suggested as an alternative for the plan whereunder the Government would construct, lease, or purchase vessels to be re-leased or resold to private parties for operation.

The "United States Shipping Board" is to be composed of five members, with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce as members ex officio. Not more than three of the appointed members of the board shall be of the same political party. The terms of service of the board members would be, respectively, two, three, four, five, and six years from the date of appointment by the President, but the successors of the original members of the board would be named for terms of six years.

To Get $10,000 a Year Each.

The bill provides that the commissioners shall be appointed with reference to a fair representation of the geographical divisions of the country, and shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year each. The bill provides further:

Section 5. That the board, with the approval of the President, is authorized to have constructed and equipped in American shipyards and navy yards, or elsewhere, giving preference, other things being equal, to domestic yards, or to purchase, lease, or charter vessels suitable, as far as the commercial requirements of the marine trade of the United States may permit, for use as naval auxiliaries or army transports, or for other naval or military purposes.

Section 6. That the President may transfer to the vessels and such vessels belonging to the War or Navy Department as are suitable for commercial uses and not required for military or naval use in time of peace, and cause to be transferred to the board vessels owned by the Panama Railroad Company and not required in its business.

Section 7. That the board, upon terms and conditions prescribed by it and approved by the President, may charter, lease, or sell to any person, a citizen of the United States, any vessel so purchased, constructed, or transferred.

Section 8. That when any vessel purchased or constructed by or transferred to the board as herein provided, and owned by the United States, becomes, in the opinion of the board, unfit for the purposes of this act, it shall be sold at public or private sale, free from the conditions and restrictions of this act.

Provision is made for American registry of the vessels so operated, and no vessel may be transferred to foreign registry without the consent of the board. No vessel shall be leased, sold or chartered to a foreign corporation or person at any time when the United States is at war.

In a national emergency, the President is authorized to take possession of any vessel that has been purchased, chartered, or leased from the board, and to use the same for naval or military purposes, payment for same to be made later by the United States.

The section of the bill authorizing the creation of a \$50,000,000 corporation by the Shipping Board reads:

That the board, if in its judgment such action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, may form, under the laws of the District of Columbia, one or more corporations for the purchase, construction, equipment, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. The total capital stock thereof shall not exceed \$50,000,000.

The board may, for and on behalf of the United States, subscribe to, purchase, and vote not less than a majority of the capital stock of any such corporation and do all other things in regard thereto necessary to protect the interests of the United States and to carry out the purposes of this act. The board, with the approval of the President, may sell any or all of the stock of the United States in such corporation, but at no time shall it be a minority stockholder therein.

At the expiration of five years from the conclusion of the present European war the operation of vessels on the part of any such corporation in which the United States is then a stockholder shall cease, and the said corporation stand dissolved. The date of the conclusion of the war shall be declared by proclamation of the President. The vessels and other property of any such corporation shall revert to the board. The board may sell, lease, or charter such vessels, as provided in Section 7, and shall dispose of the property other than vessels on the best available terms, and, after payment of all debts and obligations, deposit the proceeds thereof in the Treasury to its credit. All stock in such corporations owned by others than the United States at the time of dissolution shall be taken over by the board at a fair and reasonable value and paid for with funds to the credit of the board.

Sale of Panama Canal Bonds.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell Panama Canal bonds to obtain the funds necessary to carry out the provisions of those sections of the bill authorizing the construction, equipment, lease or purchase of vessels, or the creating of the \$50,000,000 shipping corporation.

It is also provided that the Shipping Board shall investigate the navigation laws, with a view to their amendment, and the cost of building merchant vessels in the United States and abroad, the encouragement of investments in American shipping and other maritime questions, and report to Congress.

Drastic provisions are included to prevent illegal combinations in the shipping trade. The bill provides specifically that

No common carrier by water shall directly or indirectly (1) pay or allow, or enter into any combination, agreement, or understanding, express or implied, to pay or allow a deferred rebate to any shipper; (2) * * * use a fighting ship, either separately or in conjunction with any other carrier, through agreement or otherwise, (the term "fighting ship" * * * means a vessel used in a particular trade by a carrier or group of carriers for the purpose of excluding, preventing, or reducing competition by driving another carrier out of said trade;) (3) retaliate against any shipper by refusing, or threatening to refuse, space accommodations when such are available, or resort to other discriminating or unfair methods; (4) make any unfair or discriminatory contract with any shipper based on the volume of freight offered, or unfairly treat or unjustly discriminate against any shipper in the matter of * * * space accommodations, loading, and landing of freight, or adjustment and settlement of claims.

A fine not exceeding \$25,000 is authorized for each offense in violation of this section.

It is also stipulated that no common carrier by water shall make discriminatory rates as between one port and another or one shipper and another; nor shall marine insurance companies be persuaded to make discriminatory insurance rates; nor shall the board permit any common carrier by water to collect any charge, rate, or fare that is discriminatory in any way, "and every common carrier by water in interstate commerce shall establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable rates, fares, charges, classifications, and tariffs, and just and reasonable regulations and practices. * * *"

Power Over Rates and Practices.

The sections giving the Shipping Board sweeping powers over rates and practices read:

Section 16. That every common carrier by water, or other person subject to this act, shall file immediately with the board a true copy or, if oral, a true and complete memorandum of every agreement with another such carrier or other person subject to this act, or modification or cancellation thereof, to which it may be a party or conform in whole or in part, fixing or regulating transportation rates or fares; giving special rates, accommodations or other special privileges or advantages; controlling, regulating, preventing or destroying competition; pooling or apportioning earnings, losses or traffic; allotting ports or restricting or otherwise regulating the number and character of sailings between ports; limiting or regulating in any way the volume or character of freight or passenger traffic to be carried; or in any manner providing for an exclusive, preferential or co-operative working arrangement. The term "agreement" in this section includes understandings, conferences, and other arrangements.

The board may by order disapprove, cancel or modify any agreement, or any modification or cancellation thereof, whether or not previously approved by it, that it finds to be unjustly discriminatory or unfair as between carriers, shippers, exporters, importers or ports, or between exporters from the United States and their foreign competitors, or to operate to the detriment of the commerce of the United States, or to be in violation of this act, and shall approve all obligations, modifications or cancellations.

Agreements existing at the time of the organization shall be lawful until disapproved by the board. It shall be unlawful to carry out any agreement or any portion thereof disapproved by the board.

All agreements, modifications, or cancellations made after the organization of the board shall be lawful only when, and as long as, approved by the board, and before approval or after disapproval it shall be unlawful to carry out in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, any such agreement, modification, or cancellation.

Every agreement, modification, or cancellation lawful under this section shall be excepted from the provisions of the act approved June 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," and amendments and acts supplementary thereto, and the provisions of Sections 73 to 77, both inclusive, of the act approved August 27, 1894, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," and amendments and acts supplementary thereto.

Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$1,000 for each day such violation continues, to be recovered by the United States in a civil action.

* * * Whenever the board finds that any rate, fare, charge, classification, tariff, regulation, or practice demanded, charged, collected or observed by such carrier is unjust or unreasonable, it may determine, prescribe and order enforced a just and reasonable maximum rate, fare, or charge, a just and reasonable classification, tariff, regulation or practice.

The bill clothes the Shipping Board with authority to require regular and special reports from water carriers engaged in carrying the commerce of the United States. The board is authorized to receive and hear complaints and to enforce reparation to the complainant for injury done. Records of investigations made by the board shall be competent evidence in all courts of the United States. The board is to have authority to compel the production of papers and to hear testimony under oath.

The Attorney General is authorized to intervene on behalf of the board whenever any of its orders shall have been violated and to apply to the courts for the proper process to put such order into effect.

The concluding sections of the bill appropriates \$100,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the board and its salaries and provides further:

Section 33. That this act shall not be construed to affect the power of jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor to confer on the board concurrent power or jurisdiction over any matter within the power or jurisdiction of such commission; nor shall this act be construed to apply to intrastate commerce.

Section 34. That if any provision of this act, or the application of such provision to certain circumstances, is held unconstitutional, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to circumstances other than those as to which it is held unconstitutional, shall not be affected thereby.

The bill will be taken up in the House under a special rule, which will be reported as soon as the lower chamber disposes of the rural credits measure.

Kitchin's Support Won.

By limiting the Government operation of vessels to five years after the close of the European war in the revised bill, the committee has won Majority Leader Kitchin and other influential Democrats over to its support. Mr. Kitchin tonight announced his complete satisfaction with the bill, promised to take the floor in favor of it, and predicted its passage. Ship-owners who have made a hard fight in the committee against "the Government going into the business by operating ships" also have expressed themselves as pleased over the important change.

In its modified form, the bill seems destined to meet with more favor in the Senate than did the ill-fated ship purchase measure last session, which was filibustered to its death by a small group of revolting Democrats who joined with the Republican minority. There are at least three new Democratic Senators who will support the measure, and it is declared that the revolting Democrats of last session will not be able to block the bill as they did last year, even if they should decide to oppose it. Senator Clarke of Arkansas, who led the bolt last session, has said that he might accept the bill in its revised form.

A Republican minority report will accompany the bill, but the details were not available tonight. Representative Saunders of Virginia, one of two Democrats who filed a minority report against the shipping bill at the last session of Congress, has helped shape the present measure.

Chairman Alexander said tonight that he did not know how President Wilson would regard the concession to the opponents of the unlimited operation feature, but he felt that its inclusion was wise, as it would do much toward presenting a solid Democratic front to the opponents of the measure.

Denies Menace to Private Shipping.

"The pendency of the bill," he added, "is no menace to the private shipping industry. More than 1,000,000 tons of merchant vessels of all types are under construction in American shipyards, a much greater amount than at any previous time in the history of our country. We need from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of merchant ships to carry our foreign trade. We have now about 1,250,000 tons, that is, under our own flag. The proposed bill will provide about 500,000 tons additional, certainly not enough to interfere with private capital in this field, while enough to provide soon the imperatively needed naval auxiliaries and to establish new trade routes which our foreign commerce needs so badly.

"Will the Government operate the ships? Possibly. The bill provides that the board may lease or charter the ships it acquires to private persons or corporations to be operated in our overseas commerce. Only in the contingency that private agencies do not take the vessels over for operation in maintaining and establishing steamship services on routes demanded by our foreign trade will the Government operate the ships. Even then the Government would operate them through a private corporation, in which the Government would own the majority of the stock, similar to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company.

"It is worthy of remark right here that the ocean freight rates between New York and Panama, where this company operates, are the only ones, so far as I can learn, that have not been materially increased during the last eighteen months.

"The cost of building ships in this country is now no greater than the cost of building them abroad. The cost of operation, which is somewhat greater under our flag, can be overcome by the use of oil-burning passenger and package freight steamers and freight ships propelled by new types of internal combustion engines using crude oil as fuel. We control 60 per cent. of the oil supply of the world. The use of this class of vessel will economize in cargo space, in upkeep expense, and cost of crews, as shown by the testimony of experts before the committee."

MORE SHIPS IMPERATIVE.

Commissioners Point Out How American Trade Is Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The dearth of merchant vessels has hit the commerce of South America and Central America a severe blow, according to the American members of the International High Commission who visited South America recently to study financial and commercial conditions. The members issued a statement tonight, saying that they found everywhere a lack of ships and that capitalists were turning their attention to the idea of buying or building ships to take care of the constantly increasing foreign trade.

In their signed statement the members of the commission state their belief that the time has come to provide fast and large steamships to run between South American ports and the United States. With the cessation of hostilities they expect a rebound of activity in the belligerent European countries to recover their lost trade. Their vessels are so numerous that, according to the commissioners, they would at once drive the American lines out of a competitive position, and the old current of trade with the Old World would soon re-establish itself, to the detriment of American manufacturers and shippers.

The views of the High Commissioners follow, in part:

"Without exception, in every country we found the shipping question uppermost in the minds of Government officials, bankers and business men. As a result of the war the cost of ocean tonnage to South American ports has increased enormously and, instead of an improvement in the conditions, the fear seems to be well grounded that they will become worse.

"Before the war the rate on coal from the United States to Buenos Aires was 16 to 20 shillings per ton; for a considerable time recently it has been 102s. 6d., and on occasions it has been as high as 120s. As a result coal has been selling in Buenos Aires at \$28 to \$30 a ton—nearly \$25 of this price being represented in freight payments. Before the war it sold in cargo lots at \$7.50.

"Rates on hardware, drugs, paper and general merchandise have increased in like proportion, and notices of general advances approximating 60 per cent. additional were received in the early months about the middle of April. We are advised that bottoms are available in very much larger proportion from Great Britain than from other countries, and British merchants are enjoying rates 50 to 75 per cent. less than American manufacturers. A number of notable cases were brought to the attention of members of the commission where important contracts have recently gone to Europe which would have been given to the United States but for the wide difference of freight rates, which made it impossible for our manufacturers to compete.

"It was pointed out by the representatives of American shippers in these countries that very much higher rates to the United States, as against Europe, seriously militate against our manufacturers in the purchase of raw materials, which become available to European manufacturers at lower cost because of the cheaper transportation.

"American houses in Brazil and the Argentine informed the commission that they had been notified in the middle of April that a number of ships now in service from New York to South American ports would be taken off this direct service and would soon make the trip from New York via Europe, thus still further restricting a service already so seriously impaired as to constitute a grave menace to our South American commerce.

"The representatives of all the Governments participating in the Buenos Aires conference took every opportunity to urge that the shipping conditions could only be improved on the initiative of the United States. They made clear their inability to finance new steamship enterprises, but at the same time promised that co-operation would be given in every way that their Governments could aid. It was also urged upon us that, while the present situation constituted a serious emergency, calling for the quickest possible relief, the development of the commerce of the United States with South American countries in times of peace necessitated very much greater tonnage than had ever been available, while fast passenger liners were also essential if increased trade and communication between the countries were to be developed.

"The United States Commissioners do not as a commission assume to say what remedies should be applied by our Government, but they are convinced that there is no more vital question affecting our commerce with the Latin American countries than that of providing greatly increased shipping facilities."

The statement is signed by W. G. McAdoo, D. U. Fletcher, A. J. Peters, Archibald Kains, Paul M. Warburg, Samuel Untermyer, and John H. Fahey.

TO DECIDE NAVY PROGRAM.

House Committee Will Determine Number of Ships on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The naval program will be shaped up finally in the House Naval Committee on Thursday. Other essential features of the big Naval Appropriation bill have been virtually agreed upon, and the committee is holding sessions regularly to pass formally upon the draft of the bill as prepared by the sub-committee.

On Thursday there will be a final vote to determine how many new capital ships and of what kind shall be built.

SEES RESERVE BANK AS RURAL CREDIT AID

Chairman of the Minneapolis Branch Finds No Demand for Hollis Bill Plan.

POINTS TO THE WORK DONE

Cattle Raisers and Cotton Growers Saved from High Interest by Banks in Their Regions.

John H. Rich, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, says that thirty years of active experience and personal contact with farmers in the West and Northwest does not indicate to him that there is any demand, or any enthusiasm, among the agriculturists for any form of joint credit loan associations, such as is proposed by the Hollis bill. He does not believe that the ideas adopted in Germany and France can be successfully introduced in a country where the farmers are made up of every race on earth, and where there is a marked feeling of personal independence. There is, however, a very broad field for some system for granting land mortgage loans.

But if this is to be a rural credit plan, adopted for the benefit of farmers, it will, he points out, help only the solvent class, or those who have acquired title to their property and are in position to offer something which can be mortgaged. It will extend no benefits whatever to the very much larger class that is in greater need of assistance. These are the renters, tenants and newcomers on the land who have not established bank credit and who, either as a business or banking question, are not solvent and have no basis for credit. Unless the Government is willing to enter directly into the business of advancing money upon the single security of the good faith and honesty of the applicant, there seems to be no effective way of helping this class of farmers, except to assist them in establishing credit based upon staples which they have produced and own and by treating them with liberality under the existing discount rules of the reserve banks.

Mr. Rich argues that the present system is not only provides a rural credits mechanism, but has already given service to farmers and stock raisers running into large figures.

The very large part played by the Federal Reserve act in providing new agricultural credit should not be overlooked, Mr. Rich thinks. The work the Federal Reserve Banks are doing is exceedingly important, and will be increasingly significant as these banks are older and have had time and opportunity more perfectly to adjust their operations to the needs of their districts. They form, as a matter of fact, the only kind of agency for agricultural credit that can in the nature of things do effective work. They are each in touch with a definite section of territory, and operate under broad regulations rather than rigid and specific rules. They possess an element of elasticity and discretion in the performance of their work that permits them to make the minor adjustment of relations between the credit machinery and the individual farmer, upon which, after all, the whole success of any credit plan rests. Farmers as a whole will not in the long run make use of any rural credit mechanism that is not adapted to their needs and thoroughly efficient. Their problems are local and their needs individual. Any rural credit plan will fail to have its maximum usefulness unless it recognizes the mechanism created by the Federal Reserve Board and articulates with the Federal Reserve Banks. Unless there is thoroughly intelligent co-operation between the reserve banks and any new rural credit mechanism, there is sure to be unnecessary duplication of governmental machinery.

"There seems to be a failure to understand the degree in which the Federal Reserve Banks have come to the aid of the farmers," says Mr. Rich. "They have already provided the following new credit facilities, which were not available before:

"1. They will discount farmers' paper collateraled by warehouse receipts (country elevator storage or warehouse receipts) at half, and in many cases considerably less than half, the current rates of interest; the rate to the farmer maker of the note to be not exceeding 6 per cent.

"2. They will discount at rates of interest substantially lower than the prevailing rates in the rural districts the paper of farmers arising out of the breeding, raising, fattening or marketing of live stock.

"3. They will discount farmers' paper based on the purchase of seed grain, and practically all the wide range of farming activities that contribute to the production of crops or turning of crops of stock, at low and publicly announced discount rates.

"It is noticeable that practically every kind of paper that the farmer makes is thus eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve Banks, excepting paper given for the purposes of buying land, making permanent improvements, such as buildings, fencing, &c., or providing funds to liquidate mortgages previously given.

"The current operations of the farmer, and everything that enters into his activities as a producer, are therefore already covered by provisions of the act, which are liberal and embrace practically the whole field of crop production, dairying and stock raising.

"The special service rendered by the Federal Reserve Banks in the South in saving the cotton situation was significant of what they are now able to do. It is a fair statement that the same effective service has been rendered in every district in the United States during the last fifteen months, where any disturbance of agricultural conditions has provoked a demand for credit. The regulations of the Federal Reserve Board and the authority contained in the law have been sufficient in these instances to meet each problem as it arose. This was true when the upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest suddenly realized last year that the corn crop was a failure; when the quarantine regulations resulting from the foot and mouth disease closed the great cattle markets of the Middle West and blockaded the shipments of stock that farmers and ranchmen were ready to turn off and realize upon; and when the season's demands for planting came on in conjunction with the very disturbed conditions following the war in Europe.

"Broad as the service thus rendered is, it does not meet every requirement of the farmer. Moreover, it does not fully satisfy the farmer, who feels that he should have preferential accommodation at very low rates, on the argument that he is the producer of necessary commodities required by the whole population.

"It is already noticeable that the operation of Federal Reserve Banks is beginning to exert some influence upon interest rates at centres where Federal Banks are located. Rates have been more moderate, more stable, and more free from fluctuation than in previous years. It will prove true that as these banks are older, this stabilizing influence which has appeared in connection with money rates to commercial borrowers at these centres will broaden, and will gradually be felt in the farming districts.

"It is not necessary to go far into these operations of the reserve banks to see that they already constitute a rural credits mechanism, which is not only capable of large service, but has already extended agricultural credit to the farmers and stock raisers of the United States running into immense figures. Little has been said about these transactions and the service has been quietly performed; but it is clear that these discounts represent a form of credit that either would not have been available at all to the farming classes, or could have been obtained only with great difficulty, if it had not been for the Federal Reserve Banks."

Asserting that "the Rural Credits bill, as reported to the Senate, contains an outrageous patronage rider exempting every single employe of the Federal Farm Loan Board, including ordinary clerks," the National Civil Service Reform League has written a letter to the Senate, urging that all those employes be put under the civil service law.

The letter recommends the elimination of the section providing that "attorneys, experts, clerks, laborers, and other employes and all registrars and appraisers" of the Federal Farm Loan Board shall be appointed without compliance with the requirements of the civil service law.

"If any exceptions are necessary it would be within the President's power to make such exceptions by Executive order under the civil service law," the letter says. "This power to classify offices or put them into the unclassified service should be left to the President as has been the practice under the civil service law for years."

BANKERS READY TO MEET.

Men from All Parts of the Country Gather at Briarcliff.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., May 7.—Bankers from all parts of the country, 150 of them, gathered here today for the opening tomorrow of the Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Association of Bankers. The meetings will be held at Briarcliff Lodge.

Tomorrow's program includes discussion of proposed amendments to the Federal Reserve act and a reception to the bankers by Frank Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, at his home in Scarborough.

The Briarcliff special from Chicago, bringing a number of bankers and their families from the West, arrived this afternoon.

WANT ZONE PLAN REVISED.

Citizens Union Suggests Stringent Exclusion of Factories.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, has written a letter to the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, urging it to revise the tentative report submitted to the Board of Estimate. The letter says:

We believe you are inviting the defeat of your purpose to exclude industry from business districts by permitting the use of 25 per cent., or two floors, of any buildings in a business district for industrial purposes. Two-story factories are possible, in fact, common, in outlying boroughs. To insure strictly "business districts" this allowance must be materially reduced.

Examination of the height district maps convinces us that there are many districts, particularly in Brooklyn, where the height limit should be set at a much lower point. When an area is built up with two to four story residence buildings are you not encouraging an unnecessary invasion by permitting eight and nine story buildings? The stricter standard should be established wherever possible. It is easier to lift a restriction than to reduce it later, if experience proves it to be undesirable.

Moreover, we must not overlook the fact that the height restrictions imposed by your plan are not maxima. By stepping back higher buildings may be erected if they are economically necessary.

The letter also suggests that area limitations for buildings under Class C should be more stringent, especially for buildings under eight stories in height.

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BABY WEEK
Do Your Part to Make It Successful

This is the children's century. The baby is the most important member of the family. He must be carefully tended, and above all, wisely fed, if he is to grow to be a strong, healthy child.

Baby Week has been set aside to help mothers who want to give their babies the best possible start in life. Welfare organizations all over the country are interested in this movement for Better Babies. Do your part by making sure that your baby has pure, wholesome milk.

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is clean, pure, rich milk. It is a nourishing food for the whole family. It is the finest blood making, body building, health giving food we have. It is the cheapest food. One quart of Borden's Grade "A" Milk is equal to eight eggs, or 12 ozs. lean beef, or two lbs. of chicken, or one pint of oysters.

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MOOSE PLAN DRAFT FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

Progressive Leaders Think They Can Compel Him to Head Third Ticket

IF G. O. P. REJECTS HIM

Perkins Calls Executive Committee —William Hamlin Childs Extols the Colonel.

According to information, which came last night from inner circles of the Progressive Party, a group of influential Bull Moose leaders will take steps this week to compel Colonel Roosevelt to head a third party ticket unless he receives the Republican nomination for President. From all accounts the Colonel so far has received all proposals looking to a repetition of the adventure of 1912 with an air of lukewarmness or outright hostility.

George W. Perkins, Executive Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, has called a meeting of the Bull Moose Executive Committee for next Wednesday at Progressive national headquarters in this city. As a result of the meeting it is expected that the Colonel will be told in an official way and even more bluntly than he has been told already by individual Bull Moose leaders who have called upon him at Oyster Bay that he must run, Republican support or no Republican support. Should the Colonel turn them down, there are some Bull Moose leaders who say they feel strongly enough upon the subject to see to it that the Colonel is nominated anyhow in the Bull Moose Convention, which will be held in Chicago while the Republican National Convention meets in that city.

Moose Keen for Third Ticket.

It was said by one leader, who has been sitting in practically every important Progressive council since the formation of the party, that the sentiment among the Progressives for a third ticket—unless an agreement can be reached between the Republicans and the Progressive Party that will insure the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt on both tickets—is both widespread and pronounced. The Colonel, it was said, had never failed to counsel moderation and to urge that nothing be left undone to bring about harmony, even though the harmony program should involve the nomination of some other candidate mutually satisfactory to the Republicans and the Progressives.

The Colonel, it was said, has frowned on every "Roosevelt or Bust" proposal, and is said to be viewing with the utmost concern the new spirit manifest among the influential leaders of his own party. He has told Bull Moose leaders who have called upon him recently that he is willing to make every reasonable concession in order to insure the defeat of Woodrow Wilson for a second term.

Among the Bull Moose leaders who are declared to regard as extreme Colonel Roosevelt's conciliatory policy are George W. Perkins, E. A. Van Valkenburg and William Flinn of Pennsylvania, Victor Murdock of Kansas, Walter Browne of Ohio, Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn, and Harold Ickes of Illinois. They have told Colonel Roosevelt that while they are willing to stand with him for most things, they cannot be induced to lend their sanction to any peace-at-any-price program.

They have told the Colonel that they will not support any fusion program with Elihu Root as the candidate. In fact, about the only Republican candidate aside from the Colonel whom the men in this group have manifested any willingness at all to support is Justice Charles Evans Hughes, and some are noncommittal even when his name is brought up.

Anti-Harmony Conference.

It was stated last night that one thing that prompted Mr. Perkins in issuing his hurried summons for the meeting of the Progressive Executive Committee was a private report which has reached some of the Bull Moose leaders of a secret conference held in this city, at which some financiers and Republican politicians identified with the Root movement were in attendance. At this conference, according to a report, the Republican leaders, after being assured of ample financial backing, pledged themselves to hold out against the appointment of any committee to confer with a committee from the Progressive Convention either on candidates or platform.

The Progressive leaders who are prepared to have such a conference committee appointed by their own convention had felt assured until this report reached them that in the interest of harmony the Republican National Convention would adopt a similar course. The financiers attending the conference, according to the word that reached one of the Progressive leaders, were opposed to the nomination of either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes.

George W. Perkins said last night at his home in Riverdale that the meeting of the Executive Committee on Wednesday probably would last all day, as there were many things that called for discussion and decision.

"It is perfectly true," said Mr. Perkins, "that a good many of the Progressive leaders feel that there should be a third ticket unless Colonel Roosevelt is nominated by the Republicans. What the Executive Committee will do about it I could not with any degree of propriety predict even if I knew."

Perkins Silent on Hughes.

"In case it should be found that the Republican National Convention cannot be induced to accept Colonel Roosevelt as its nominee, would Justice Hughes be regarded as a satisfactory compromise candidate?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"I do not care to answer that question," said Mr. Perkins. "I do not even care to state my personal view, because it might be given more weight than should be given it, owing to the position I occupy in the party."

Mr. Perkins said he did not look for any deviation by the Progressives from the program adopted at their conference in Chicago last January. In the declaration of principles made public at that time the Progressives practically reaffirmed the salient doctrines enunciated in the Bull Moose platform of 1912, but declared themselves prepared to meet the Republicans in a spirit free from partisan bitterness or prejudice. Mr. Perkins was quoted as saying: "We are all hopeful that both parties may agree on some one, and it need not necessarily be Roosevelt."

The Roosevelt Non-Partisan League last night made public an open letter from William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn to Guy Emerson, Secretary of the league, in which are set forth Mr. Childs's reasons for believing that Colonel Roosevelt should be the nominee of the Republican as well as of the Progressive National Convention. Mr. Childs has been a Progressive since 1913.

"If by convention time the choice of a majority of the voters opposed to the present Administration becomes evident," said Mr. Childs in his letter, "then the Republican Party managers if they permit their personal animosity to thwart the will of the people will commit not only a blunder but, in these times, a crime against the nation."

Childs Lauds Roosevelt.

"If the Republican convention will nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President before any action is taken by the Progressive Convention, such prompt action will bring much greater benefit to the Republican party organization than to the organization of the Progressive party, in the way of later practical results.

"The election of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States, and the fact that he will select the best men in the nation as his trusted counselors, in contrast to the present situation at Washington, is the surest way to put this country on the road to honor, peace and prosperity.

"Theodore Roosevelt while President successfully averted dangerous crises with Germany, Japan and Great Britain, fully maintained the honor of this country, at home and abroad, and held the personal respect of all foreign nations. He is the one man who since the breaking out of this war has, with almost prophetic utterances, pointed out the troubles which were sure to follow a failure to maintain such honor; and such failure has already cost us the respect of every one of the belligerent countries. He is the only man with sufficient courage and experience to lead this country through the international complications that will arise at the close of the war, and with which this country will be deeply concerned.

A Guarantee of Peace.

"The election of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency would be the surest guarantee of peace that this country can command. That belief, based upon the actual character of the man, is absolutely proved by his own deeds when he was President. The world knows from past experience that he means what he says, and that he backs his professions of peace. The nations of Europe still rely upon his fairness, and if elected President his unfailing diplomacy, high courage, and wisdom, would be likely to bring about an earlier settlement of the present European war, as these qualities helped to bring about the termination of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905.

"In this crisis we need, above all else, a leader, not a trailer. Theodore Roosevelt has always been forefighted, and always prepared for an emergency when it arose.

"We need a leader who secures information from all sources, and then, with better knowledge than any one in the country, acts with decision and courage, instead of a man who seeks counsel from but few, listens for the voice of those people who speak without full knowledge, the result of which policy must be 'watchful wabbling.'

The Apostle of Preparedness.

"There is a rapidly increasing number of citizens of this country who are becoming convinced that our only surety of liberty and peace is in preparedness, both military and industrial. The first and most important step in this program is the election to the Presidency of the United States of the one man who has been the apostle of preparedness.

"Peace must come within the next four years; the United States should take a commanding position in the settlement of that peace. The belligerents without exception believe above all else that they can trust Theodore Roosevelt for a square deal. The logic of the situation, therefore, is that the large majority of the foreign born citizens in this country would prefer Theodore Roosevelt to Woodrow Wilson.

"In addition, consider the hundreds of thousands of young men, many of them voting this year for the first time. Unaffected by any party fetich, they are naturally attracted by the personality of Theodore Roosevelt, and a very large majority of them would vote for him."

Barnes Sees a Pacifist Ticket.

In Republican circles the belief is general that Colonel Roosevelt under no circumstances will consent to become a candidate on a third party ticket. The Republican leaders feel certain that he would support Elihu Root or practically any Republican of sufficient calibre to make his nomination by the Republican National Convention possible. William Barnes said that in his opinion, if there was a third ticket, it would be a pacifist ticket, headed either by Henry Ford or William J. Bryan, and he thought such a ticket would cut deeper into the Democratic than into the Republican strength.

A Hughes man who occupies a leading position in the Republican State organization said last night that from information that had reached him he did not believe that more than twenty-one of the eighty-seven delegates from this State would vote for Senator Root on the first ballot and that Colonel Roosevelt would not get a single vote from his own State. The Root boomers claim to have forty-four votes in the New York delegation.

Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany, it was stated at Root headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday had declared for Mr. Root. Dr. White is not a delegate. A statement was made public there giving Dr. White's eulogistic estimate of Mr. Root.

PENROSE ACCUSED BY VARE.

Senator Wrecked Republican Hopes, Congressman Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Congressman William S. Vare, a Taft delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912, charges that United States Senator Penrose deliberately wrecked the Republican Party to prevent the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

In a formal statement today, Congressman Vare recited a conversation between himself and Mr. Penrose at the 1912 convention, in which, he charges, the Senator refused to consent to the naming of a third candidate because he knew, and admitted to Vare, that such an action would result in the bulk of the Taft delegates swinging to Roosevelt.

"Senator Penrose," charges Vare, "knew when he was helping manipulate the convention that its result would mean certain Democratic victory."

Vare further charges that the Republican convention was directed by Penrose from the platform, though he was not a delegate. These directions, he asserts, were conveyed to Elihu Root, the Chairman, through Congressman Olmstead, the parliamentarian of the session. Senator Penrose was seated behind Olmstead on the convention platform and Olmstead, in turn, was behind Chairman Root.

The Vare statement was in reply to Senator Penrose's attack upon the Vare contracting interests, Governor Brumbaugh and Attorney General Brown at a banquet given at the Bellevue-Stratford Friday night at the Citizens' Republican League, the "reform" auxiliery of the Penrose machine in Philadelphia.

GERARD TALK REVIVED.

Some Democrats Are Opposed to Judge Seabury for Governor.

With friends of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals conducting a very active propaganda throughout the State looking to his nomination for Governor in the Democratic primaries this Fall, there is revived talk among Democrats of James W. Gerard, who through the trying days of the Eurpean war has been looking after the interests of the United States in Berlin. The availability of Mr. Gerard has been considered in particular since the tentative harmony program between the so-called Wilson Democrats and the organization men in this State has been in force.

Frank L. Polk, since his appointment as counsel to the State Department, has been active in promoting harmony. At one time Mr. Polk was discussed as the probable choice of the "Federal crowd" for Gubernatorial nominee. Of late it has been said that Mr. Polk's ambitions are along other lines.

The friends of Judge Seabury are sending loads of literature urging his nomination broadcast throughout the State. They seem amply supplied with funds to carry on a costly propaganda.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN TOWN.

Comes to Meet Mrs. Roosevelt, Due from Havana Today.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt motored to town last evening and spent the night with his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, at 116 East Seventy-ninth Street. This morning the Colonel will meet Mrs. Roosevelt, who will return on the steamship Mexico from Havana. They will go by automobile to Oyster Bay. The Mexico arrived at Quarantine late last night, and will come to her pier this morning.

Mrs. Roosevelt left this city on April 29 for Colon, having received a message that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, was seriously ill there of typhoid fever. When Mrs. Roosevelt reached Havana she received a message that Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt was out of danger and she decided to return at once to this country.

Colonel Roosevelt would not discuss politics or the latest Mexican bandit raid last night.

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Smart White, Blue, Gray and Cross Fox, Mole and Ermine that embody the latest note in the charming fur fashions of this season.

Cold Fur Storage 2%

Clark & Weinberg

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Outfitters to Young Men

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Young Men from Eighteen to Thirty

Our young men's clothes are different in every essential respect from usual ready-to-wear clothes—being patterned from the best English models.

A perfectly equipped separate department for young men places this house in a unique position to fulfill every requirement.

Spring suits at a wide range of prices—with a particularly satisfying assortment at twenty-five dollars.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

Remodeling Furs During Their Storage Period

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As your furs now come to us for Summer storage we are prepared to suggest the changes which will make them conform exactly to the coming styles, and *to make these changes at very moderate Summer prices.*

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(8 Doors from Fifth Avenue)

America's Leading Furriers

Linens for Summer Use

Full assortments are in readiness to supply all needs for the Country Home at Moderate Prices.

TABLE CLOTHS of Handsome Damask—Artistic Patterns

2 x 2 yards	2 x 2½ yards	2¼ x 2¼ yards
4.50	6.00	6.75

Breakfast Napkins 5.00 per doz. Dinner Napkins 6.00 per doz.

HEMSTITCHED IRISH LINEN SHEETS, single bed size - - - - 5.50 per pair

LINEN PILLOW CASES, Hemstitched - - 2.50 " "

GUEST TOWELS, Hemstitched and Hand Embroidered - - - - 9.00 per doz.

BATH TOWELS, heavy quality, large size - 6.00 " "

NILE RIVER NAINSOOK, 39 inches wide, for Children's Dresses and Lingerie, 10 yd. pieces boxed - - - - 2.50 per box

McGIBBON & CO.

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PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

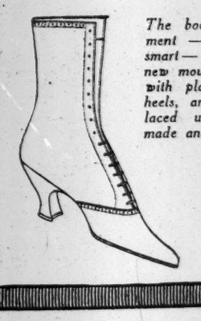
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH **CIGARETTES**

SPECIALISTS IN FOOTWEAR SINCE 1857.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

MANY women are wisely providing for footwear requirements far in advance of present needs. So far we have maintained the quality of our shoes with few price changes, especially staple styles that are perennially appropriate for fall or spring. It seems certain that next fall they will cost much more. In fact, a general price-revision may occur any day, so we advise purchasing NOW.



The boot of the moment — conservatively smart — pearl gray or new mouse-color kidskin with plain toes, Louis heels, and medium-high laced uppers—carefully made and looks it.

$7

When worn alternately and given ordinary care, Alexander shoes will give long, economical service, retaining the original lines.

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ON THE NORTH EAST CORNER

NEW YORK

Continuation of Sale

MESSRS. AIMONE having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade Reproductions announce a Sale of their entire Collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

Reductions of 10% to 50%

From Present Wholesale Prices

Imported French Salon Pieces In the Unfinished Wood

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Arm Chairs to match, each, formerly $45. Special Sale Price, each.... $22.50

Walnut Hand Carved Louis XVI Sofa, cane seat and back, formerly $85. Now $42.50

Side Chairs to match, each, formerly $25. Special Sale Price, each.... $12.50

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Arnold Constable & Co

The

Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Of Special Interest Today

Advance Warm Weather Sale of

Men's Cool Underwear

Authentic Styles, All Our Own Brands.

PLAIN WHITE NAINSOOK SHIRTS AND KNEE DRAWERS, light weight, serviceable and well made. *Specially priced per garment* 45c

FEATHER WEIGHT MESH WEAVE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, an "ACCO" innovation. Mercerized silk finish. *Specially priced per garment* 75c

PLAIN WHITE SOIESETTE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, finest making of these popular garments. *Specially priced per garment* 75c

PLAIN WHITE SOIESETTE UNION SUITS, well made, properly proportioned suits. *Specially priced per garment* 1.15

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These delicious crackers of bran prevent and relieve constipation.

At best grocers. Order today for better health tomorrow.

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The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal; no other treatment so effective.

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Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

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USOLINE Full Pint 50 Cents

KAISER'S TRICK HOUR GIVES US A PROBLEM

German Clocks Put Ahead So as to Make Folks Go to Bed and Get Up Earlier.

WOULD BROADWAY SUBMIT?

Holland Follows Wilhelm's Lead and England May—Some Persons Here Favor the Idea.

What would Broadway think if all the theatre curtains went up tonight just as the sun was setting? What would Broadway say if the clocks proclaimed it bedtime an hour before the dawn said it was time to go home?

In other words, would you get up if your alarm clock told you to, even if there were no sunshine through the bathroom window? Would you go to bed an hour earlier just because your watch said it was the proper thing to do? Does the world move by the clock or by the sun?

These are questions Americans may be called upon to answer, since the European nations are moving all their clocks an hour ahead to gain a little more daylight. The idea started with the Kaiser. Joshua ordered the sun to stand still, and it was said that the sun obeyed. Now Wilhelm has emulated Joshua, and on May 1, by order of his Federal Council, all the clocks in the German Empire were turned up an hour. The Kaiser wanted his folks to go to work earlier and to quit earlier, that the coal formerly used in generating heat and light for the evening fireside could be used to help beat the Allies.

Now comes the news that Holland has followed suit, and England is expected to enact the "Greater Daylight Bill" on May 13.

Professor Joseph French Johnson, economist, said last night that it was all a good idea. He thought New Yorkers and the rest of Americans lived by the clock and not by the sun. He thought the nation would gain an hour's pertectly good daylight if all the clocks were turned ahead an hour.

"I keep my clock a half hour fast so that it makes me get up in time to be at my business despite myself," said he. "That's the same idea.

"If a man is used to getting up at 7 o'clock he will continue to get up at 7, even if that hour is really an hour sooner than he is used to. If the same man gets to work at 9 o'clock he will continue to get to work at 9 o'clock whether the sun is as high in the heavens or not. In the same way the man who is used to retiring at 11 o'clock will retire at the same hour. It will have been the same length of time since he quit work, even if not so long after sundown. He will sleep an hour more when it is dark and an hour less when it is light. The hour lost on the other end of the day will be at night really, and thus we would gain an hour more of daylight if the change were made."

Dr. Johnson was asked if he didn't think the whole matter was one of "kidding one's self" and that in a short time the situation would be relatively just what it was before.

"That is not true," he said. "I am confident that the schedule of activities would stick to the same time limits."

Dr. Johnson, however, expressed the opinion that it would be a gigantic task for America to make the change.

"I fear that the change would be impracticable in America," he said. "It would be a gigantic job for the great railroads of the country and would mean a revolution in all their schedules. Perhaps, if the railroads would consent the thing could be done. Small places all over the country would have no objection to changing their time if the railroads did. It could only be done by great popular sentiment, for the disposition of the American people is such that they would scarcely obey a mandate of Congress or Legislatures to change their watches if they didn't want to. In Germany, of course, it is a simple proposition. The Kaiser orders it, and it is done."

Dr. Johnson said the situation in Cleveland illustrated the railroad difficulty. Cleveland switched itself into a more Eastern time belt by an ordinance of the City Council. There the railroad time and the city time is an hour at variance.

To illustrate how the clocks regulated man's activities. Professor Johnson pointed to Pittsburgh, where one starting to work from his home in one part of the city at 9 o'clock would get to his office across the river at 8:30. It was the time schedule and not the height of the sun that regulated the matter, he said.

Forecaster Scarr of the Weather Bureau does not see anything to be gained by setting clocks an hour ahead.

"If people want more daylight," he said, "they can get up earlier."

He also said that the railroad question was a great difficulty, for railroad time tables, be it known, were made up for the convenience of passengers and not for the convenience of the Directors. If Mr. Commuter wanted his train at 8 o'clock, even if his new time table differed by an hour from the railroad's, the railroad would have to change back an hour as well.

Those who think the change would be wise point to the fact that a number of American cities have shifted from one time zone to another without great trouble.

It had been reported that because of the probable change in the opening time of the London Stock Exchange to an hour earlier the New York Stock Exchange would change its time of opening, and thus set the example for America. The New York Stock Exchange now opens at 10 o'clock and closes at 3. It starts business just about the time the London Exchange closes. If the London Exchange quit an hour earlier by the sun it was said that the New York Exchange would consider opening an hour earlier by the sun whether the clocks said it was 10 or 9 o'clock.

Secretary George W. Ely said last night that the Stock Exchange management had not considered the matter at all. He didn't think it would make a great deal of difference to the New York Exchange if the London Exchange shifted its opening and closing hours.

IRISH COUNTESS GETS LIFE TERM

Continued from Page 1.

sociations, and has aided in the founding of many societies for the promotion of education and the special study of art, literature, music, and science. He is well known as a lecturer on Irish archaeology, painters, sculptors, architects, and writers. He also has written extensively, his contributions to the Irish literary collections and the leading journals and magazines having been widely read.

Count Plunkett is Vice President of the American Irish Historical Society of New York, Vice President of the National Literary Society of Ireland, President of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, and representative of the Royal Irish Academy on the Nobel Prize Committee for Literature.

SUCCESSOR OF BIRRELL.

Dublin Hears Lewis Harcourt Has Been Made Irish Secretary.

DUBLIN, May 7.—It is reported here that Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, has been appointed to succeed Augustine Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

LONDON, May 7.—Sir Robert Chalmers, who has been Governor of Ceylon since 1913, has been appointed to succeed Sir Matthew Nathan as Under Secretary for Ireland. Sir Matthew resigned simultaneously with Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretay for Ireland, who relinquished his post last week shortly after it appeared that the Irish uprising was well under control.

SISTER PLEADS FOR SULLIVAN.

Takes Letters to Capital to Show Nature of Trip to Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 7.—Mrs. Ethel O'Neill of New Haven now, but a Waterbury woman, and her sister, Mrs. Bedella Griffen, are indignant because of the arrest of their brother, James Mark Sullivan, in Ireland, and Mrs. O'Neil has gone to Washington to show the Department of State there why James Mark Sullivan could not have been plotting against England.

The sisters say he had too much to lose. He intended to live there for some time with his old mother, and was working to prepare a system of elaborate pictures of Ireland, with which he intended to lecture in the United States. Mrs. O'Neil has with her letters from Mr. Sullivan showing how he was spending his time there.

CANNOT HELP CASEMENT.

Sir Roger's Sister Told the State Department Will Not Intercede.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The United States Government will not take any action in behalf of obtaining clemency for Sir Roger Casement, formerly of the British Consular Service, who was captured when he landed in Ireland at the head of a German expedition and is now in the Tower of London awaiting trial on the charge of high treason. This was made known yesterday to Michael Francis Doyle, a Philadelphia lawyer, who came to Washington with Mrs. Agnes Newman, a sister of Sir Roger Casement, and had interviews with Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department and Acting Secretary of State, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

Mr. Doyle had telegraphed to Secretary Tumulty last week asking that an interview with the President be accorded to Mrs. Newman. The telegram was referred to the State Department with an intimation that the President would be unable to see Mrs. Newman or Attorney Doyle. Acting Secretary Polk told Mr. Doyle that this Government could not properly take any measures in Sir Roger Casement's behalf on the ground of humanity and on account of Sir Roger Casement's services in exposing the atrocities in the Congo, even informally, as Mr. Doyle suggested, the ex-Consul being a British subject and no American rights being involved in the case.

Mrs. Newman did not accompany Mr. Doyle on his visit to the State Department.

SAYS NEXT REVOLT WILL WIN.

200,000 Irish Here Ready to Join It, According to Devoy.

BOSTON, May 7.—"When the Irish army again takes the field, wiser and stronger than before, it will not cease until victory is in its grasp," said John Devoy of New York, editor of the Gaelic-American, in an address on the Dublin revolt before 800 members of the Clan-na-gael tonight. "It is only a question of transportation that prevents 200,000 trained Irishmen here from going over to help," he added.

Resolutions denouncing the execution of the leaders of the revolt, and declaring that England would be held to "strict accountability," were adopted by the meeting.

PRAYERS FOR REBEL DEAD.

Father Power Compares "President" Pearse to George Washington.

Prayers for the repose of the souls of the Irish rebels who were killed in the Dublin uprising and for those who were executed by the English authorities were said in several Roman Catholic Churches of the city yesterday.

The Rev. J. W. Power, in All Saints' Church, compared Patrick H. Pearse, "President of the Irish Republic," who was executed, to George Washington, saying that the difference was that Washington led a successful revolt against England, while Pearse was unsuccessful. He said that England could never crush the Irish spirit. Father Henry in the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary spoke in a similar vein.

Boy Shot by Man He Teased.

PATERSON, N. J., May 7.—John Neil, 17 years old, of 145 Hamburg Avenue, is dying at the Paterson General Hospital with a rifle bullet in his abdomen, and John Wajnier of 339 East Nineteenth Street, who is charged with the shooting, is in the Passaic County Jail held without bail. Neil and a party of boys from the Paterson Avenue Methodist Sunday School were on a May walk and were teasing Wajnier, who has a camp along the Passaic River at Singac. To scare them away he shot at them with the rifle, accidentally wounding Neil.

OPEN FRENCH CANAL UNDER A MOUNTAIN

Waterway from Marseilles to River Rhone Marks Great Engineering Feat.

LINKS INTERIOR WITH SEA

It Also Gives the Mediterranean Port Direct Connection with Havre and North Sea.

MARSEILLES, May 7.—The canal under the mountain between Marseilles and the River Rhone, constituting one of the most notable engineering achievements of modern times, was officially opened today in the presence of a distinguished gathering of members of the Cabinet and other officials, including Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works; Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, and Joseph Thierry, Under Secretary of War.

Hitherto Marseilles, although a great port of entry for the Mediterranean, has been walled in from Central France by a mountainous ridge that sweeps around the northern side of the city. The canal is chiefly remarkable in that it pierces this barrier, the waterway running for five miles in a tunnel under a mountain. It thus has the effect of linking Marseilles with inland cities such as Lyons, Avignon, and Valence, and putting it in touch with the extensive inland commerce along the River Rhone. It will also give Marseilles a direct water connection with Havre and the North Sea.

That an engineering work of such magnitude should have been carried to completion when France is in the throes of a war is considered a tribute to the stability of her enterprises.

The canal and its tunnel have been under discussion for nearly 100 years, but actual work on them was not begun until 1904. The length of the canal is sixty miles, and the five-mile section under the mountain is seventy-five feet wide and seventy feet high, constituting what is declared to be the largest tunnel interior in the world. Barges and vessels up to 600 tons can navigate the canal, which, like the Kiel Canal, it is believed, will have strategic value in permitting the movement of destroyers and small warcraft between the Mediterranean and the North Sea. The cost of the work has been about 100,000,000 francs.

PEACE ESSAY WINS $1,000.

Washington Gladden Leads in the Church Peace Union Contest.

The first prize essay in the Church Peace Union's annual essay writing contest, the winners of which were announced yesterday, is described as one which "calls upon the United States to give up its preparedness program and to follow instead a policy of pacifism." The prize of $1,000 was awarded to the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio. The essay is entitled "The Forks of the Road," and is published by the Macmillan Company.

Three prizes of $500, $300, and $200 were awarded to theological students. They were Harry Hoffs of the Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Mich.; Robert Ellsworth of Boston University School of Theology, and W. O. Blount of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville.

Women lead as winners of the prize to "church members between the ages of 20 and 30." They were Pauline Mae Fellansbee, Maiden, Mass., and Pearl Helen Horth, Meadville. The men were Arthur Lockwood Johnson, San Jose, Cal.; Charles L. Stewart, Urbana, Ill., and J. C. Sandall, Chicago.

The Church Peace Union was founded by Andrew Carnegie, in the Spring of 1914, with an endowment of $2,000,000, for the purpose of promoting the cause of international peace, through church organizations. The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, is its President.

Full Cable Service Resumed.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that its supplementary cable services, which were suspended last week because of unsettled conditions in Ireland, have been restored. Deferred rate, cable, and week-end letters have been resumed.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co

Small Private Storage Rooms $2 a Month

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STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

Consult the heart for beneficiaries—the head for an executor

THE choosing of beneficiaries is a matter of *benevolence*. The choosing of an executor is a matter of *business*. It is dangerous to confound the two.

Why leave the execution of your last wishes to an individual who is subject to the self-same conditions of life and death which induce you to make a will?

The Astor Trust Company, as Executor and Trustee for your estate, will bring an organization of trained minds to the subject, and the death of one or more members of its organization will not interfere one iota with the faithful fulfilment of your wishes.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

High Upkeep? Empire Reds Help Beat It

While rubber has been bouncing up in price, Empire Reds have been boosting up mileage records. And they cost about the same as last year.

Empire Red Tires don't wear out prematurely, or give out or blow out easily. Empire Red Rubber is the toughest kind made and stays cool under terrific friction tests.

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

As makers of "Peerless" Red Inner Tubes, we proved the superior wearability of Red Rubber. Empire Red Tires are the pioneer red tires and the only all-red tires.

Get Empire—the red tire with all the merits of red rubber as cured by our process.

Adjusted on a basis of 5,000 miles.

"If it's *Red*, it's an Empire"

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.

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Newark Branch, 889 Broad St.
Brooklyn Agency, Farrell Auto Co., 1178 Bedford Ave
Home Office and Factory, Trenton, N. J.

Hampton Furniture and its "Installation"

THE abiding charm of the old Dining Hall of Tudor days which lingers longest in one's memory lies not so much in the quaintness of the furniture as in the allure of the rooms themselves, the oaken wainscoted walls, the hospitable open hearth and the casemented windows.

In like manner the Hampton Shops can offer to those repairing thither not only the sincerest Reproductions obtainable of fine old Furniture—the Priory Table with its massive legs and reticent carvings, the Banquette with its covering of soft-toned velvet, and the square-backed Arm Chair of bronze-like walnut—but also the most helpful of educated advice and assistance in "l'installation", as the French term it, of the entire interior of the modern home.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-six years of constant improvement.

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The good, seasonable kinds

	For Women	For Men
Short Silk	.50 - .65 - .75 - 1.00	1.00 - 1.25 - 1.50
Washable Cape	1.50 - 1.75 - 2.00	1.50 - 1.75 - 2.00
One Clasp Mocha	1.50 - 1.75 - 2.00	1.75 - 2.00 - 2.25
Overseam Kid	1.65 - 2.00 - 2.25	2.00 - 2.25
Buck	2.00 - 2.50	2.50 - 3.00 - 3.50
P. K. Novelty Kid	2.25 - 2.50	

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

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"The Master Car"

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

THOSE who desire the charm and distinction of the foreign design may now obtain Reasonable Deliveries of Fiat limousine, landaulet and open cars. Bodies by Brewster and other expert coach-makers. The number of cars available is limited.

FIAT MOTOR SALES COMPANY

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839-41 Boylston Street, Boston

FROM COAST TO COAST

Scattered across the American Continent, from New York to Seattle, in forty prominent cities of the Union, more than 200 great structures testify to the far-flung activities of this organization, and to the esteem in which its service is held by the Owners of those buildings and by the Architects who designed them.

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17 different degrees for every known purpose. Also two copying

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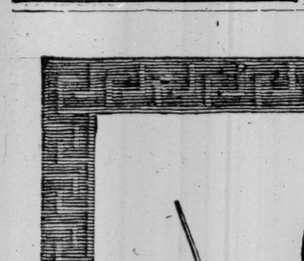

The VELVET 5c pencil is *supreme* in its class

American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

WHITMAN AIDS CALL FOR 5,000 RECRUITS

Governor Says State National Guard Must Have Full Division Strength.

NEED 3,000 IN THIS CITY

Plans to Fill Gaps in the Ranks Include Appeals to Marchers in Preparedness Parade.

The campaign of the National Guard to obtain 3,000 men from this city within the month of May is expected to receive a big impetus from the preparedness parade next Saturday. Major R. L. Foster, Twelfth Infantry, who is chairman in charge of the recruiting campaign, said State regimental organizations, in addition to marching in the parade, will have on hand a number of noncommissioned officers to pass out pamphlets urging enlistment and to do recruiting by the way. Also, at strategic points along the line of march will be placed recruiting stations.

"If 115,000 men are willing to parade for preparedness," said Major Foster in speaking of the plans, "we think we ought at least to get 1,000 out of the whole crowd who would be willing to actually train for the sake of State and country."

Governor Whitman, Commander in Chief of the State troops, has issued the following statement, which was given out yesterday:

The thinking men and women of this State realize that in the last analysis the National Guard is the great force which gives strength and power to the acts of our Legislature, the decrees of our courts, and the orders of the executive. It is composed of public-spirited citizens who are willing without reward to give of their time and energy to the service of the State. These citizen soldiers may be called to the defense of the State and they are part of the first line of defense of the nation as well.

The National Guard of this State is the sixth division of the army. In order that this division may be complete, it is necessary to increase its strength by 5,000 men, and therefore a campaign is being entered into for the purpose of securing these men within the next thirty days. The organization in New York City, composed of infantry, coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, signal, sanitary, and supply troops quartered in the finest armories in the world, supplied with the latest arms and equipment, including aeroplanes, armored cars, motor cycles, &c., require 3,000 men to fill the ranks.

In view of the widespread knowledge of the needs of this country, it is to be expected, now that the call for men to serve in the National Guard has come, that more than 3,000 men will volunteer in the greater city during the next thirty days and that a proporionate response will come from our citizens up the State.

This week will be "motion picture week" for the Guard here, and at all the leading film houses will be shown pictures of the troops in active field service. Next week will be bill poster week for recruiting, and the last week in May will be fair week, when the armories will throw open their doors to the public in a social way.

The mobilization of the entire National Guard of the State has been ordered for this Summer, and recruits who join before June 1 will be allowed to go to the camp at Pine Plains in Jefferson County. The State has appropriated $500,000 for the mobilization.

URGES SWISS SYSTEM.

Nobel Peace Prize Winner Speaks at Labor Forum.

Senator H. La Fontaine, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and a member of the Belgian Senate, told the audience of the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School last night that a lasting peace was only possible when universal public opinion was aroused and enlightened, sufficient to urge the Governments of the democratic countries to prepare for it. The United States had proven the feasibility of a world peace court, he pointed out, as this country has been able to settle many difficult questions with Great Britain and other countries by arbitration. The fact that there was not warfare between the States was another example of its practicability, he said.

Senator La Fontaine believed that a system of militia patterned after the Swiss idea was an excellent one. Under this system the citizens had arms in their homes, but the ammunition was in the hands of the authorities who distributed it when the proper occasion arose, he said.

E. T. James, President of the Brotherhood of Painters, who presided, declared that the workingmen of this country would arise to the defense of the flag if the United States was deliberately invaded by an outside foe.

2 SUBMARINES SEEN HEADED THIS WAY

Continued from Page 1.

Feb. 28 and been cruising since in the Bay of Biscay.

"I was coming down the Channel on the night of Feb. 29," he said, "when I received a code message from the Admiral on the station warning me to look out for three commerce raiders which had escaped from Kiel and were hugging the French coast on their way out into the Atlantic. This was not cheery news for me, because I could just get about nine knots, with hard work and plenty of coal, out of my packet, but I did not sight any suspicious craft on the trip."

The conjecture was offered that the submarines were approaching this coast to prey upon the ships belonging to the Allies that were leaving this side laden with war munitions.

It was also considered probable that the submarines might have come out to attack the transports which are leaving Halifax with troops for England. There were about 50,000 to be taken across and barely half that number have left Canada. The White Star liner Baltic will leave this port for Halifax at the end of this week to embark 5,000 Canadian troops in addition to the smaller transports which are leaving daily for the other side. They are convoyed by two cruisers, but it might be possible for a submarine to attack them, it was said.

Captain Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, after obtaining the report brought by the Venezia from a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night, went immediately to the Fabre Line pier to see Captain Bonifacio and get the exact latitude and longitude from him where the submarines and the raiders were sighted, so he could notify the authorities at Ottawa to take prompt action to prevent any disaster to transports. He said there was no need for any alarm, as there were several fast cruisers on this side of the Atlantic which could take care of the raiders and the submarines if they come along.

When Captain Gaunt got to the pier of the Fabre Line last night it was nearly 11 o'clock, and all hands, with the exception of the night watchman, had gone to bed. The watchman refused to allow the Attaché to enter the pier shed until he had closely scanned his card and other credentials.

The Venezia is moored at the end of a long pier, which is very poorly lighted, and when Captain Gaunt arrived at the proper opening in the shed he found that it would be necessary to scale a Jacob's ladder to get on board. After ascending this in a seamanlike manner, the ship's watchman refused to allow Captain Gaunt to come on board. Here another parley ensued, and finally the Naval Attaché was escorted through the darkness and littered decks to Captain Bonifacio's cabin. For a time Captain Bonifacio refused to awake, and it was not until his cabin light was switched on right in his face that he opened his eyes.

Speaking in French, Captain Bonifacio then gave Captain Gaunt the same facts in regard to the chase by the raiders that had been given to THE TIMES reporter.

Captain Bonifacio said that neither vessel tried to signal him, and that he made no attempt to speak to them. His only idea was to get as far from their neighborhood as he could.

He then wrote the longitude and latitude of the position in which he encountered the two vessels, and Captain Gaunt hurried away to the South Ferry Building in Whitehall Street.

Captain Gaunt said he intended to wire at once to Halifax so that the British cruisers now in these waters would receive word to watch for the vessels. He said that there were a number of cruisers and auxiliaries that would be able to catch them if they proved to be German commerce destroyers. There was a bare possibility, he said, that the two vessels might have been British auxiliaries indulging in target practice, "burning a little of his Majesty's powder," as he put it, but their reticence in not signaling the Venezia was a very suspicious circumstance.

"They will know in Halifax," he said, "if any of our cruisers or auxiliaries are in the region reported by Captain Bonifacio. If those are really German raiders, escaped from Kiel, they will have a short lease of life, as we have enough cruisers and auxiliaries in these waters to catch them very soon. Undoubtedly there will be great excitement in London when the news reaches there that German raiders are loose again and we will do everything possible to clear the ocean lanes as soon as possible."

The next British passenger vessel to leave New York is the Anchor liner Tuscania, which sails at noon today for Glasgow via Liverpool. An official at the pier said last night that it would be more difficult for submarines to operate on this side than it was in the mouth of the Channel or off the Irish coast, where ships must converge to enter the various ports. Directly steamships get away from Sandy Hook they scatter in all directions and take different courses, according to the judgment of their Captains. This accounts for the fact that so very few vessels are sighted by liners crossing the Atlantic since the war has been on, although there are more freight vessels in the trade than ever before.

The visit of the submarines to this coast has been expected since early this year when the new German underwater craft were launched. They were reported to the British Admiralty to be from 700 to 1,000 tons displacement with a travel radius of 3,000 miles. Their speed was said to be 17 knots on the surface and 12 under water, and they were armed with four-inch guns. A NEW YORK TIMES reporter was informed at the Admiralty in London on March 15 that these new submarines would cross the Atlantic to prey on commerce on this side and were part of the German Navy plan to attack American shipping in the case of war between the two countries.

Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, was told by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the report brought by the Venezia regarding the submarines and said that he would take action in the matter immediately.

NO WASHINGTON COMMENT.

Officials Interested, but Silent, on Venezia Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—No comment was obtainable tonight as to the bearing on the German submarine situation of the experience of the steamship Venezia. The State Department has not received any report of the incident.

While interest was expressed in the statement that German submarines were operating half-way across the Atlantic, officials refused to express any opinion as to the meaning of this extension of the activity of German U-boats.

If submarines intend to attack merchant vessels half-way across the Atlantic, where there would be no opportunity to safeguard passengers and crews, this Government would view the matter with serious concern.

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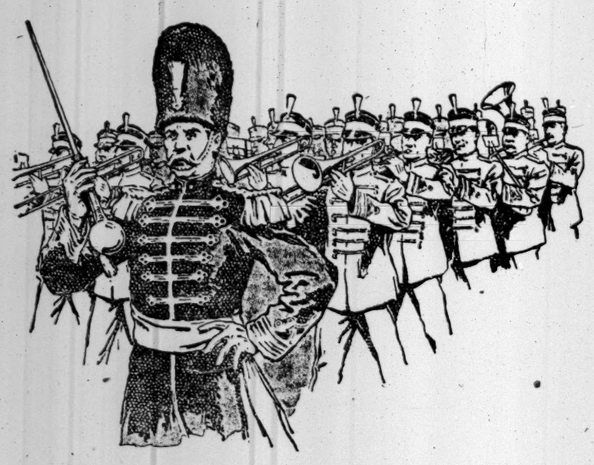

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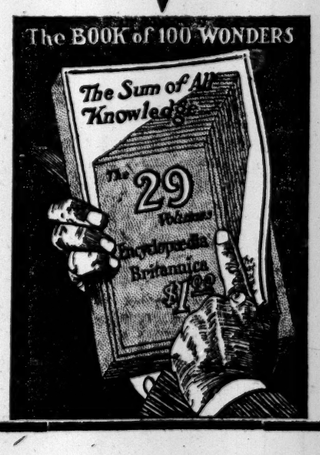

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LANTELME'S SPURT NEAR FINISH WINS ROAD RACE OF PAULIST A. C.

MUDDY ROADS FAIL TO HALT LANTELME,

Youthful Runner of Macombs A. C. First Home in Annual Paulist A. C. Novice Race.

TEAM PRIZE ST. ANSELM'S

Sixty-six Athletes Start and Sixty-five Finish, All in Good Time, Considering Conditions.

Charles Lantelme of the Macombs Athletic Club, still in his teens, slipped and slid over three miles of pavements and dirt roads to a hard won victory in the annual novice road race of the Paulist A. C., contested from the clubhouse in West Sixtieth Street yesterday. Plenty of grit and the strength of a veteran brought Lantelme home less than fifteen yards in front of T. P. Hernan of the Osanam A. A., who led for more than three-quarters of the distance, but faltered when within a furlong of the tape. D. O. Ferguson, un unattached athlete, was in the running for the premier position throughout, and he snapped the worsted about twenty yards in the wake of Hernan. Lantelme traveled at fair speed over the wet and slippery trail, negotiating the route in 17 minutes ,51 seconds.

Walter Kothe of the Paulist A. C., who holds the State and Metropolitan amateur boxing championships at 135 pounds not only succeeded in ending his novice career as a runner by finishing in fourth position, but he also captured a handsome medal awarded to the first Paulist A. C. representative to cross the line. His time was 18 minutes 1 second.

Only three points separated the first three teams in the competition for the team trophy. The St. Anselm's A. C. quintet won with fifty-two points. The Paulist A. C. aggregation came next, a point behind, with the Morningside A. C. five third in line.

One of the features of the event was the fact that out of the sixty-six starters not one failed to cover the full distance, and every man finished within twenty-three minutes. This is a record that has not been equaled this year.

Just before starting the final run to the tape, about two blocks from the finish, Lantelme came with a rush and went by Hernan, who was fast tiring. The latter tried to answer the challenge, but he could not command the necessary power, and had to content himself staving off the fast moving Ferguson.

The Macombs A. C. had the first five men across the line, but three of the team had been members of the squad which annexed a trophy in the recent Morningside A. C. race, and were thereby disqualified from competing again as members of a tyro team. The summary:

Name and Club.	Time.
Charles Lantelme, Macombs A. C.	17:51
T. P. Hernan, Ozanam A. C.	17:54
D. O. Ferguson, unattached.	17:58
W. Kothe, Paulist A. C.	18:01
J. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C.	18:04
J. Walsh, unattached.	18:22
J. Lillis, Morningside A. C.	18:31
A. Johansson, Swedish-American A. C.	18:37
Joseph Scanlon, Paulist A. C.	18:44
J. McLaughlin, Fastime A. C.	18:46
W. Kaminsky, Ozanam A. A.	18:51
Joseph Teleky, Hungarian-Am. A. C.	18:56
J. Doolan, Faulist A. C.	18:57
Ed. Dougherty, St. Anselm's A. C.	18:58
C. Woods, Jr., Morningside A. C.	18:59
S. Herger, Hollywood Inn A. A.	19:02
J. Whitty, Macombs A. C.	19:03
F. Davey, Macombs A. C.	19:04
E. J. Persan, St. Jerome's C. C.	19:05
James F. Downey, Hollywood Inn A. A.	19:08
Irving Binder, Lyceum, unattached.	19:09
G. Williams, unattached.	19:16; P. Lo Casclo, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:17; J. Zavlasky, Morningside A. C., 19:18; E. Farrell, Morningside A. C., 19:19; C. H. Burton, Laughlin Lyceum, 19:20; P. Egan, Paulist C., 19:24; J. Percy, Macombs A. C., 19:26; J. Burke, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:28; W. Macauley, Macombs A. C., 19:29; Eno, Paulist A. C., 19:31; Louis Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 19:32; M. Rickles, unattached, 19:35; J. Daly, Macombs A. C., 19:39; Tom Kelly, Paulist A. C., 19:41; E. Fischmattuche, 19:42; F. Muller, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:46; H. Levingrub, Boys' Club, 19:47; E. La Dog, Morningside A. C., 19:53; Alec K. Schwartz, Hungarian-American A. C., 20:03; Lehrheim, Ozanam A. C., 19:56; T. D. Culhane, St. Jerome's A. C., 19:58; J. Primoschic, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:59; M. Kalivas, Morningside A. C., 20:00; M. Fallas, Greek-American A. C., 20:12; R. MacMurray, Macombs A. C., 20:13; B. Rousilles, Greek-American A. C., 20:23; John Minchak, Hollywood Inn A. A., 20:25; A. Vettakes, Greek-American A. C., 20:33; F. Andrews, Hollywood Inn A. C., 20:36.

TEAM SCORE.

St. Anselm's A. C.	2	6	11	15	18	52
Paulist A. C.	1	5	14	16	17	53
Morningside A. C.	7	7	7	17	24	56—83
Holly	4	8	10	23	25	70
St. Jerome	9	20	28	29	30	116
Greek	21	22	24	26	27	120

DUNN IN VAN ALL THE WAY.

Makes His Own Pace in A. A. U. Road Race in Union Hill.

A. R. Dunn, a Jersey City boy representing the St. Peter's Athletic Club, demonstrated in hollow fashion his superiority over a big field of novices in the open A. A. U. tyro road race conducted yesterday by the Holy Family Lyceum, in Union Hill, over a four-mile course on the Hudson Boulevard. More than sixty yards back of Dunn when he crossed the finish line was F. Burke of St. Joseph's Y. M. A. of New York, while another big stretch of daylight showed between Burke and M. Burkhard of the Wesney A. C., who was third. The prize of the latter was held up following a protest that he had forfeited his novice standing in a recent race. Burkhard contended that it was a cousin, not himself, who had graduated from the non-prize winners' ranks, and he was asked to produce his cousin to verify his assertion.

Dunn journeyed over the four-mile course in 24 minutes 3 seconds, and made all of his own pace, for he was out in front from start to finish. He was handicapped by poor conditions, the boulevard being covered with mud from the rains of yesterday.

The team honors went to the harriers of the Glencoe A. C., this city, who totaled forty-six points, ten less than were recorded by the second club, St. Joseph's Y. M. A. Third place was filled by the Wesney A. C., which takes its name from West New York, N. J., where its headquarters are located.

About fifty novices went to the starting mark, and practically all finished. The summary:

A. D. Dunn, St. Peter's A. C. 24:03
F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A. 24:45
M. Burkhard, Wesney A. C. 24:24
H. Sultaroff, unattached. 25:00
J. Lattero, unattached. 25:04
T. Cassidy, Glencoe A. C. 25:05
H. Laboda, Mohawk A. C. 25:13
J. Gruendler, Little Falls A. C. 25:14
H. Hageney, Glencoe A. C. 25:25
F. J. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A. 25:26
J. J. Halleran, St. Joseph's Y. M. A. 25:37
A. Mayer, Holy Family Lyceum. 25:47
G. Slovenski, Holy Family Lyceum. 25:50
O. Imiato, unattached. 25:51
J. Orz, Park View A. C. 26:01
C. Tatelle, Wesney A. C. ..... 26:08; N. Gaughal, Little Falls A. C., 26:12; A. Pompainen, Glencoe A. C., 26:16; J. Thumather, Wesney A. C., 26:17; L. Clanbrock, Mohawk A. C., 26:25; W. Tafee, Anchor A. C., 26:26; P. Lancaster, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 26:41; A. Hageney, Glencoe A. C., 26:42; J. Chuchta, St. Peter's A. C., 27:00; G. Picaro, Anchor A. C., 27:05.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 12; Baltimore, 8.
(Eleven innings.)
Montreal at Newark,
(Wet grounds.)
Toronto at Providence,
(Wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	9	4	.692
Boston	9	5	.643
Chicago	10	8	.556
Philadelphia	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	11	10	.524
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	8	11	.421
New York	2	12	.143

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	14	7	.667
Washington	11	7	.611
New York	10	8	.556
Boston	10	10	.500
Detroit	10	10	.500
Chicago	10	13	.435
St. Louis	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	6	12	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	7	1	.875
Providence	6	2	.750
Richmond	6	3	.667
Baltimore	7	5	.583
Montreal	4	5	.444
Buffalo	4	7	.364
Rochester	2	7	.222
Toronto	1	7	.125

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

INDIANS INCREASE LEAD.

Take Firmer Hold on First Place by Beating White Sox, 5 to 2.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Cleveland made it four straight from Chicago today when they came from behind and won the final game of the series, 5 to 2. Urban Faber had been pitching almost perfect ball until the eighth inning, when he weakened. He walked O'Neill, and Roth batting for Coumbe, singled. Graney also singled and scored O'Neill with the tieing run. Turner's safe drive sent Roth home with the run which put the visitors ahead. Williams replaced Faber and Speaker tripled to right, clinching the game. Cleveland made one run in the seventh on a single, and Gandil's triple. The White Sox hit Coumbe frequently, but were unable to bunch their drives. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Turner, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3
Speaker, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
E. Sch'n, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2
Howd'n, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
Wg's, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
O'Neill, c.	3	1	0	4	0
Coumbe, p.	2	0	0	1	1
aRoth	1	1	1	0	0
Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	5	7	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	2	3	1	0
J.C'ns, rf.	5	0	2	3	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	5	0	1	1	0
Foster, 1b.	5	0	2	13	1
Jack'n, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Weer, ss.	4	0	1	0	6
McM'n, 3b.	4	0	3	0	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	6	2
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	3
W'lms, p.	1	0	0	0	0
bLamb,	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	2	12	27	11

aBatted for Williams in ninth inning.
bBatted for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—Wambsgans, 2; McMullin.
Errors—Wambsgans, 2; McMullin.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—J. Collins, E. Collins, Felsch. Three-base hits—Gandil, Speaker. Stolen base—Roth. Double play—O'Neill and Turner. Left on base—Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Faber, 1; Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coumbe, 5 hits, 1 run in seven innings; Mitchell, 7 hits, no runs, in two innings; Faber, 6 hits, 5 runs in seven and one-third innings; Williams, 1 hit, no runs in one and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Coumbe, 7; by Faber, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

TIGERS TOPPLE BROWNS.

Detroits Break Losing Streak at Expense of St. Louis.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—Pitching superbly with men on bases, Harry Coveleskie defeated St. Louis by the score of 2 to 1 today, breaking Detroit's losing streak. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Cobb, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	2	11	0
Heil'n, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Cov'kie, p.	3	0	0	0	7
Total.	27	2	4	27	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
J'nson, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Miller, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
Sisler, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Pratt, 2b.	2	0	0	2	5
M'sans, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Deal, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Hartly, c.	2	0	0	0	5
W'man, p.	3	0	0	0	3
aCrandall.	1	0	0	0	0
bSevereid.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	7	24	13

aBatted for Hartley in ninth inning.
bBatted for Wellman in ninth inning.
Errors—Johnson, Hartley, Bush (2,) Young.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Sisler, Marsans, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Pratt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 3; off Coveleskie, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Wellman, 4 hits, 1 run, in eight innings; off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 1 run, in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wellman (Veach.) Struck out—By Wellman, 1; by Coveleskie, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

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Postpone Monument Games.

Nearly 100 walkers, representing the American Walkers' Association and the Walkers' Club of America, journeyed to Celtic Park yesterday to compete in the fifteen-mile Metropolitan championship, which was to have been held in connection with the Monument Club games, but not being swimmers, they did not race. The heavy rain of early morning turned the Celtic Park cinder-path into a quagmire, and the Monument sports were put off until next Sunday. President Martin J. Sheridan held off until 1 o'clock before announcing the postponement.

RECORDS IN PERIL IN BIG AUTO RACE

Noted Drivers Will Seek to Set New Standards in Metropolitan Trophy Race.

An automobile racing meet of great interest and which may set new standards in the sport for this country will occur on the occasion of the Metropolitan Trophy Race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway next Saturday. The twenty-three entries include many of the most successful and noted drivers in the world. A majority of the best known foreign cars and also a satisfactory representation of American made cars will be on the starting mark. The change to a shorter distance is practically an experiment, and automobile racing men generally believe it a wise one.

This is the formal opening of the Eastern season. The Speedway is the largest and said to be the fastest in the world. The roads from various points are all in exceptionally good condition and free from repair operations. Reservations have been made from such distant points as San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston.

The great preparedness parade on Saturday, it is predicted, will bring out a greater number of lovers of the racing sport, as the time of starting the Metropolitan race has been put off until 3:30 in the afternoon. Special arrangements have been made on all surface, subway, and elevated lines to run special trains, direct to the track, so that there will be remarkable and comforting celerity in the handling of the crowd that will assemble. Last year at the Astor Cup race the track was emptied in less than an hour, and this year all minor imperfections that might arise in the handling of the spectators have been carefully and painstakingly looked after, so that it is promised no one will have any difficulty in getting to the track or in coming home.

The official practice and trial runs in earnest will continue all this week at the track. While it is never safe to make predictions, many enthusiasts are already backing their opinions of the probable winner in a wagering way.

Resta is a prime favorite. The English cars have their vociferous following. A driver from whom much is expected is Christiaens.

Not a driver but his car do its capacity in front of the grand stand, but efforts have been made to get accurate lines on the conditions of the cars as the drivers opened up steadily and in earnest along the back stretch after the second bank.

The drivers have figured it out that the Coney Island Cup race at twenty miles (for which the same men and cars are entered as in the Metropolitan Trophy race) will be the fastest, most exciting race ever run in history. The car that gets ahead once, barring accidents, has a great advantage. Losing a tire or having to stop for any other reason will lose the race. It should be a runaway battle from the first instant, a thrill of several minutes' duration. A world's record may be hung up in the event.

Fred Wagner, the official starter, and the officials of the automobile authorities will do the inspecting and timing during the preliminary runs every day this week and officiate at the elimination trials, at which each car must show a speed of at least ninety miles an hour.

In case of rain Saturday there is a movement on foot to get the directors of the Metropolitan Trophy race to have the race run off on May 14. The sport is attracting wide attention, as it would be a notable innovation to have racing on Sunday. There are conflicting opinions among legal authorities as to whether automobile racing conflicts with the penal code, and there are many people who express the wish that the race could be held on that day in true Parisian style, chiefly because so many more of the general public are free on that day to seek outdoor amusement. Again, many persons who want to appear in the preparedness parade on Saturday favor the Metropolitan Trophy race being postponed to Sunday.

In the more recent practice spins at the Speedway, Joseph Christiaens negotiated the two-mile board circuit for three laps at the rate of 105 miles an hour, while Dario Resta jogged along at a speed of 105 miles an hour. Johnny Aitken was also in the speed trial and hugged Resta's wheels for the entire six miles.

The time taken for the brushes is not official, as they are merely warming up trips, but according to experts who have witnessed the trials, the big race will require a speed of 120 miles an hour to win.

The field will be the largest ever facing a starter in a speedway event. The list now includes twenty-three names, as said above, with a prospect of more to come, and amateur drivers have held off their entries owing to their "specials" being late in delivery.

Fred Wagner, the veteran starter, says it is going to be the greatest race he has ever started, and that the field for the new classic shows more speedy ones than any race ever held here or abroad. The entries thus far are as follows:

Erwin Forty	Grover C. Bergdoll
Erwin Forty	Eugene Stecher
Peugeot	Ralph Mulford
Peugeot	Dario Resta
Peugeot	John Aitken
Crawford	Billy Chandler
Crawford	Dave Lewis
Crawford	Unnamed
Dusenberg	Eddie O'Donnell
Dusenberg	C. T. Devlin
Maxwell	Pete Henderson
Maxwell	Eddie Rickenbacker
Delage	Carl Limberg
Delage	Jack Lecain
Delage	Jules Devigne
Delage	Unnamed
Sunbeam Six	Joseph Christiaens
Sunbeam Six	Nio Franchi
Sunbeam Six	Unnamed
Mulford Special	W. J. Muller
O'Olsen Special	C. W. Thompson
J. J. R. Special	Bert Watson
Adams Special	George Adams

AMES WINS PITCHING DUEL.

Toney Allows Only Three Hits, but Cardinals Gain 1 to 0 Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—St. Louis defeated Cincinnati, 1 to 0, in a pitchers' duel today between Ames and Toney. The latter allowed only two hits, but they came together and produced the run that lost him the game. Ames was also in great form, allowing but four hits. He was in danger only once, in the third inning, when Killifer reached third on Betzel's wild throw over first. Chase, next up, was forced to pop to Miller for the third out. St. Louis won in the fourth, when Long zingled and scored on Miller's double. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Besc'er, lf.	1	0	0	2	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Betzel, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Long, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Beck, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Corh'n, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Hornsby, ss. 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	7	3
Ames, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	24	1	2	27	12

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Killif'r, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Griffith, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Herz'g, ss.	2	0	1	1	3
Lo'd'n, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Toney, p.	2	0	1	1	0
aClark	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'der, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	0	4	24	12

aBatted for Toney in eighth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Betzel.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Neale, Betzel, Beecher. Sacrifice hit—Long. Double play—Snyder to Beck. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 4; off Schneider, 1; off Ames, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 2 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Schneider, no hits, no runs, in one inning; off Ames, 4 hits, no runs, in nine innings. Struck out—By Toney, 3; by Schneider, 1; by Ames, 6. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 12; Louisville, 3.
Columbus, 2; Milwaukee, 0.
St. Paul, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
Toledo, 6; Kansas City, 1.

New York State League.

Utica, 8; Troy, 1.
Elmira, 8; Binghamton, 6.
Albany, 5; Syracuse, 1.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Saturday's Dual Track Meets.

Cornell's overwhelming track victory over Harvard on Saturday augurs well for the success of Jack Moakley's men in the intercollegiate championships at Cambridge on May 26 and 27. The "wizard of Ithaca" has strengthened a team that has been developed for two years to such an extent that the present indications are Cornell will repeat its triumph of last year in the intercollegiates.

Despite efforts that have been made to belittle the ability of the "only" Jack Moakley, he stands out above any other college trainer in the country from the viewpoint of success with his men. Moakley has shown for more than a decade that he knows an athlete, and, better still, knows how to bring out his highest ability. He has trained some of the world's greatest athletes, and has developed more winning track teams in the intercollegiate championships than any other college trainer in the United States.

Moakley taught John Paul Jones many of the finer points of cinderpath competition, despite some opinions to the contrary. He did not make Jones, to be sure, because Jones was born a wonderful runner, but he certainly kept the former world's record holder for the mile in shape to retain his superiority while he was in competition. Moakley now can depend considerably on one of the greatest of all-round athletes to assist Cornell in retaining the intercollegiate championship this year. Alma Richards, formerly of the University of Utah, should be a factor for Cornell in the approaching titular meeting, but when it comes down to rock bottom it is very likely that men developed under the tutelage of Moakley will win for the Ithacans, provided they do triumph in the Cambridge stadium.

The form displayed by the various college athletes in the dual meets on Saturday had been forecast. Yale men view with pride the fine running of Johnny Overton in winning the half-mile and mile against Princeton, and they will count on him for the same success in the championships. Ted Meredith never looked better than he did against Dartmouth's athletes, while Bingham and Willcox, the strong men of Harvard, both were in topnotch form against the Cornellians. The good performances recorded in Saturday's meets should be bettered in the dual contests coming this Saturday, and if the expected improvement materializes some records will probably go in the intercollegiates.

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Sins of Greens Committees.

This is the time of the year when the deadly over Winter work of the amateurs on the Greens Committees of the various clubs appears at its worst. The golfers who descend into traps placed exactly where there should be a fine stretch of fair green are loud in their condemnation of misapplied energy, and the professionals are gazing on the scene pityingly with an I-told-you-so attitude.

There is a movement on foot at present among the professionals in the Professional Golfers' Association to improve the general knowledge of the average pro on this subject, but in the great majority of cases the amateur greens committeeman with misconcopic qualifications for his position wields such power that even the present knowledge of the professional is more than sufficient for the demands that are made upon it. As a result of this situation the metropolitan district is dotted with golf courses which are all that a golf course should not be. On one Long Island course recently the Greens Committee constructed a large open bunker extending all the way across the fairway at a distance of 180 yards from the front of the tee, disregarding with magnificent contempt the fact that not half a dozen players on the course consistently carry the trap, while most of them would be forced to take a driver and a niblick, in the order named, with monotonous regularity.

Discussing another phase of this same situation, the professional at one of the prominent courses said: "Every foot of this course has been dug out and refilled so often that I feel as if I were playing in a cemetery. Each committeeman thinks it his duty to fill up at least one trap and to dig another to be filled up by his successor."

It is hard to understand the mental processes which lead financiers, doctors, and lawyers, with intellectual capacity their chief stock in trade, to commit such egregious blunders. It seems as if the term of the Greens Committee is taken up by remedying old mistakes and making new ones. There are, it is true, several notable exceptions to this rule, and it is an acknowledged fact that the finest courses all over the world are the products of the brains of amateur golfers. The laying-out of new courses might well be left to such men, and they might also be called in on serious questions of reorganization, but where the expense of such an operation would be too much of the matter in hand too small, the club professional should be given jurisdiction. If he is not competent to do this, he is not competent to hold his position. As for the average Greens Committee, the members of it should be instructed that their duties are to consist in cutting the grass in the Spring, watering the course in the Summer, and counting the migrating birds in the Autumn.

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The Big League Race.

Though the baseball season is as yet in the unbaked stage, every indication points to another close race in the National League, much the same as that of last year, and a similar condition appears probable in the American League. Sudden shifts in position are to be expected in the fore part of the season, but hardly such violent agitations of the percentage column as have been noticeable during the last week or two.

In the National League Brooklyn has a shade for first place, with Boston at her heels, Chicago a jump away, and the championPhillies back in fourth position.

The play of the Brooklyn team, the one presumably less strengthened than any other in the National League, bids fair again to make the Dodgers formidable rivals. The change which placed Mowry at third base and Olson at shortstop seems to have brought just the right amount of strength to the team. Brooklyn is now going like wild fire and the achievement is another testimonial of the ability of Wilbert Robinson.

Of the Giants there is not much that can be said with favorable emphasis. New York is back in the cellar position and intrenching so strongly that it will be hard to pull out. It is a difficult thing to put a finger on the most vulnerable spot in the Giants. Most people are inclined to the belief that it lies in the pitching staff. There is undoubtedly weakness there. Much as it was to be hoped Marty would come back, the master seems to have shown that his high value on the mound is ended. There is no absolutely dependable man to take his place and the Giants will probably continue to dig themselves in at the last line until relief is afforded by recruits.

The American League is supplying a merry race. Cleveland now leads and the novelty of being in the top position must be a gratification to the Indians. Cleveland displaced the Senators Saturday and the Washington team is just a mite ahead of the Yankees. The New York Club, with almost an entire new team, is playing excellent ball, and it is not too much to expect that it will ride at the top of the first position erelong.

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Professional Tennis Matches.

An innovation was tried Saturday afternoon at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, when a match was contested between two professional tennis players, George Agutter of the West Side Club, and Harry McNeil of the Rockaway Hunting Club. Until the last two or three years the professionals in tennis have been not only few in number, but comparatively unknown. One can hardly remember there ever before having been a professional match and in this respect, at least, tennis has been backward in its growth as compared with golf.

Each of these sports has had a remarkable rise to popularity, but the province of the professional has not enlarged with the growth of tennis as has been the case in golf. There is no denying that the play of the golf professionals has done much to stimulate interest in that pastime and it is fair to assume that a like condition would prevail were professionals to assume a more active sphere on the courts.

The match played Saturday, while in a measure disappointing as a contest, takes a step in the progressive direction, indicating that there is to be development in this direction. Most tennis players agree that it is necessary for the beginner to start his game along correct lines if pronounced success is to be attained. More and more professionals are coming to have their place at the clubs and there would no doubt be interest in seeing general competition in the professional ranks, which apparently will be greatly augmented in the course of the next few years. The West Side Club, in staging such an exhibition, has set a precedent that may well be followed by other organizations. Possibly in the future there might be an open tournament which would correspond to the open tournament in golf.

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Harness Racing's Semi-Centennial.

Light harness racing, as now conducted, celebrates this season the close of its first half century. It was in 1866 in Buffalo that the first meeting was held, and it was born of the desire of certain owners and lovers of fast, fancy-gaited horses, who had indulged in many a road brush on pleasant afternoons, to match their pets under the superior conditions afforded by a track, and also to entice other owners of especially fine horse flesh to come from a distance.

The originators and executors of the scheme included such well-known men as E. T. Bedford, General R. L. Howard, C. J. Wells, W. G. Fargo, C. J. Hamlin, Jewett Richmond, and M. P. Bush. They did things on a big scale, hanging up purses totaling $12,500—a tidy sum for the initial and experimental race meet—and thereby luring to Buffalo not only the cream of the diagonal and lateral gaited stars, but also thousands of interested persons, some of whom came from the far points of the country. The meeting was highly successful, was almost immediately emulated, and started a boom in light harness racing and in the prices of highly bred trotters and pacers, the effect of which has never since ceased to be felt. Breeding in a systematic way began, and speed strains were carefully developed.

Then and there was undertaken the slow, steady, insistent march which has resulted in what few, if any, horsemen dreamed of at the time—the two-minute pacer and, more wonderful yet, the two-minute trotter. In that meeting in Buffalo the free-for-all race resulted in a victory for Dexter, which defeated George N. Patchen, Jr., and Rolla Golddust in straight heats, timed in 2:27¼, 2:29 and 2:25. This was amazing, and the horsemen talked of the feat constantly until the last day of the racing, when Dexter, in a special event, under saddle, did the three heats in 2:21¾, 2:26, and 2:18. That final heat was the source of wonder throughout the land. Nowadays a 2:30 class trotter must be capable of such speed to stand much of a chance in a Grand Circuit meeting.

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Quaker State Hunters Irate.

The hunters of Pennsylvania, prowling with gun and dog through the great stretches of woodland, hill and field of the Keystone commonwealth, have been unable to find creatures more worthy of their attention than chipmunks and robins. They are disconcerted and they are saying so in a great chorus, with their vocal organs aimed directly at the State Game Commission.

It appears that this unfortunate body, having collected $300,000 through the resident hunters' license law, was in duty and statute bound to expend the same for game, to be purchased where ever it abounded, convoyed alive to the Pennsylvania thickets, and there released for the delectation of the huntsmen. This was a pleasing program, and marriage bells are in the air as compared with the anticipations of the riflemen and gunners, whose present disappointment is in direct ratio to their former hopes.

Secretary Kalbfus of the Game Commission, explaining how matters went awry, says that a whole region was raked in the effort to procure deer, ring-neck pheasants, quail, rabbits, and other game creatures, and that it was found exceedingly difficult to purchase them anywhere on the continent in the desired quantities. However, some were bought, but only a portion of the birds and deer were delivered, owing, in part, to the inability of the contracting parties to catch them after having sold them.

As for the meek but succulent cottontail rabbits, plenty of them were trapped in other States and shipped to or towards Pennsylvania, but unfortunately, learning, perhaps, that they were destined to make a Quaker holiday, they developed rabbiticidal mania, fought desperately among themselves, and there were few survivors. Mr. Kalbfus assures the hunters that for the season of 1917 large quantities of game will be procured, and that every precaution will be taken to assure its delivery within the borders of the State.

FAST SOCCER BY CELTICS.

Defeat Continentals in Match at Harlem Field by 3 to 1.

The Brooklyn Celtics, champions of the New York State Football League, maintained their position in the annual championship series by defeating their crack Continentals, by the score of 3 goals to 1, at Harlem Field yesterday afternoon. The Continentals assumed the lead in the first half, but were overtaken shortly before time. In the second period the State champions, who had four new men in their line-up, displayed their superiority, while the Continentals, who had given a fine exhibition in the early part of the game, weakened. Scores of other games:

At Harlem Field—I. R. T. Strollers, 0; St. George's, 0.

At Hawthorne Field—Clan MacDonalds, 5; Yonkers, 2.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport City, 2; Rangers, 0.

RAIN CLEARS SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers Will Hold Their Races Wednesday Afternoon.

Members of the Road Drivers' Association of New York postponed their second Spring matinée, which was scheduled for yesterday afternoon. The rain made the Harlem River Speedway so heavy that racing was out of the question. The events which should have taken place yesterday will be held Wednesday, when racing will start promptly at 2 o'clock. Several of the members worked their horses out yesterday for short spins of ten or fifteen minutes.

HOME RUN DEFEATS CUBS.

Max Carey's Circuit Drive Gives the Pirates a 1 to 0 Victory.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Max Carey's drive over the right field fence scored the only run of a pitchers' battle in which Kantlehner of Pittsburgh won from Lavender of Chicago, today. The Cubs made only three hits off

BOOM UNDER WAY FOR POWER BOATS

About 250 New Craft Designed for Racing and Cruising in Nearby Waters.

SPEED TESTS ARE PLANNED

Varied Events for the Thousand Motor Boat Owners in City's Hudson River Clubs.

It was the demonstration last season of the possibility of going there and getting back again with a motor-driven boat which has developed much interest in racing and cruising in power boats this season. May 30, when the yachting season opens, will see more power-driven boats ready for some phase of the game than even the most optimistic of enthusiasts thought possible at the close of last year's sport.

So far as New York waters were concerned, last season was practically a one-boat season in power racing boats. Flyaway III. was so superior in speed and dependability, particularly the latter, that she was practically invincible. Except in the Block Island race, which she was handicapped out of and lost solely on that account, she had things wholly her own way.

Yet Flyaway's performances in great part account for the fact that there have been designed approximately 250 craft of from 30 to 80 feet for use in Eastern waters in this immediate neighborhood. A great majority of these can be used for racing, and practically all of them will be when the powers in charge of developing the sport shall so arrange racing conditions for boats constructed primarily for cruising that craft of moderate speed may try conclusions in racing while in cruising trim, and so give an added zest to life aboard.

About Fifty of Flyaway's Type.

Flyaway showed that the express cruiser class of power boats, when properly cared for and handled, is fully as dependable on water as is an automobile on a State road. This demonstration, as well as her racing ability, has resulted in the construction of some fifty craft of about her type, which will make a bid for racing supremacy this season. In speed express cruisers may vary from twenty-five to thirty-five miles per hour or even in excess of that, according to the engines installed.

An idea of the growth of interest in the power boat may be gained from a glance at the yards of two of the motor boat clubs on the Hudson River today. In the yards of the Colonial Club there are 103 of these craft in Winter quarters and eighty-three in the yards of the nearby New York Motor Boat Club, and the two clubs have an aggregate membership of only about 500. The combined fleet of all the clubs on the Hudson River in New York City is approximately 1,000. If all the craft from the harbor to Albany, on both sides of the river, were included in the Hudson flotilla, it is estimated that it would reach about three times that number, taking in all craft propelled by power that are used as pleasure boats. Less than a third of these have figured in racing, even in the interclub and club contests, mainly because no one has devised a system of handicapping for the little fellows that has proven entirely satisfactory, though the desire for one is so strong that some one of the many systems to be tried out this year may solve the perplexing question. That done the sport will take on new life for the competitive spirit exists firmly in lovers of water sports.

New additions to the fleet of actual and prospective racers are limited this year only by the capacity of the yards of builders, labor troubles and the possibility of securing the high grade steels required has restricted the production of the craft, and for a month it has been impossible to place an order for a boat of any size for delivery before the first of August. Many craft contracted for, with delivery promised in time for the opening of the yachting season on Memorial Day, will not be delivered before the first of July.

The interclub Long Island Sound cruising race week, beginning June 26, is certain to bring together the very best of the new craft, and many of the older boats. Express cruisers will race in one class and the slower boats in another. Starting, as they will, an hour and a half after the sailing craft are out of the way and sailing over their own courses, there will be no interference and a splendid chance for the power boats to show their racing abilities.

On June 17 the Albany race, an annual event, will be decided. The competing craft will start off the New York Motor Boat Clubhouse at 147th Street and sail to Albany and return, a distance of 270 miles. All craft whose owners are members of clubs affiliated in the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association are eligible.

Rock Island Race of N. Y. A. C.

The ninth annual power boat race to Rock Island and return, a distance of 116 miles, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, will attract a goodly field. Class A boats are to start for this run through the waters of the Sound at noon, and Class B craft will sail at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The third race for Sir Thomas Lipton's Viking Trophy will be sailed at the same time. J. H. Wallace's Thistle, having won the event in both 1913 and 1914, Mr. Wallace has but to win this year to make the trophy his personal property. Owner and crew of the boats in this race must be amateurs. The trophy was presented to create interest in the slower classes of power boats.

Following the Sound race week there will be the race for the Cornfield Light Cup on July 8 to Cornfield Light and return, a distance of 210 miles, which is under the management of the Colonial Yacht Club. A week later the Columbia Yacht Club will have its annual sixty-mile run in what is known as the Ambrose-Scotland race, through Ambrose Channel to Scotland Lightship and return.

No date has yet been set for the New York-New England motor boat race, which will probably be sailed in August, for the trophy presented by Commodore A. Stuart Blackton. Plans are now in the making for it to be run from off the Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubhouse to the house of the South Boston Yacht Club, the course being through the Sound, around Cape Cod, and through Massachusetts Bay.

Miss Detroit having captured the Gold Challenge Cup and carried it with her to Detroit seems to have obliterated all interest in hydroplane racing here, though Mr. Judson, who owns the Hawkeye, which was burned just before the races at Manhasset Bay last August, has raised and rebuilt his craft, has her ready for sailing and may decide to take her to Detroit and have the race against the Western boat he so much wished to have last Fall.

Commodore Blackton will probably have neither Baby Speed Demon nor Baby Reliance out at all this year, and it is doubtful if Count Mankowski will care to fuss much more with Ankle Deep Too, which cost him so much time and worry a year ago with no results, as her engines never could be made to work properly. Just now neither Mr. Chesebrough's Tiddlywinks nor Commodore Ford's Little Joker are considered racing probabilities. So the chances are all against a revival of this high speed racing in the east. General du Pont may send Tech, Jr., west after the trophy, but the outlook is that the race will be confined to Western owned hydroplanes.

HUDSON REGATTA JULY 8.

Annual Event Will Be Rowed Over Woodcliff Course.

The annual regatta of the Hudson River Rowing Association will be held on July 8, over the Woodcliff course on the Hudson. The following events have been selected for the program: Junior single gigs, intermediate single gigs, association single sculls, junior double gigs, intermediate double gigs, junior four-oared barges, senior four-oared barges, junior four-oared gigs, junior quadruple sculls (conditional on three entries).

FARRAR IN "MARIA ROSA."

Prima Donna and Lou-Tellegen See Film That Started Their Romance.

Perhaps after all the movie makers should not be criticised too harshly if often the stories their films tell seem beyond the pale of probability. The true tale of Geraldine Farrar, Lou-Tellegen, and "Maria Rosa," the last named a photodrama exhibited here for the first time yesterday at the Strand, proves that sometimes truth is stranger than cinematic fiction.

Miss Farrer is an American prima donna famed on two continents, a statement that will hardly be news to the general reading public. Mr. Tellegen is an interesting actor who first came to America as Sarah Bernhardt's leading man on the occasion of one of her last visits. His is a striking personality, due no doubt to the fact that the blood of two such sharply contrasted races as the Greek and Dutch fills his veins. The hearty reception accorded Mr. Tellegen by audiences and critics when he appeared with Mme. Bernhardt determined him to learn the English language and play here in it. Accordingly he returned to New York three or four years ago with a working English vocabulary and made his début in an English-speaking rôle in "Maria Rosa," a vivid drama, adapted from the Spanish, of life among the peasants of the Catalonian Mountains, at the Longacre Theatre.

The plot thickens. Mr. Tellegen became quickly acclimated to things American and last Summer answered the golden lure of the movies and went to California to pose before the camera at the Lasky studios. Almost simultaneously Miss Farrar also succumbed and journeyed to the same studios to have the visual side of her art preserved in celluloid. It chanced that one of the plays assigned to the prima donna was "Maria Rosa," and what more natural than that Mr. Tellegen should be asked to confer with the Director and Miss Farrar over details of the drama.

A year passes, as the movies themselves so glibly say. In a box at the Strand yesterday afternoon Lou Tellegen, erstwhile leading man of the great Bernhardt, and Mrs. Lou Tellegen, who on the opera stage is still Geraldine Farrar, sat looking at the picture version of "Maria Rosa." A scenario writer with a fertile imagination might do better than that, but the cynics wouldn't believe his story.

"Maria Rosa" is as good if not a better picture than "Carmen," in which Miss Farrar was first translated to the screen. The story of the peasant girl who is tricked into marrying the man responsible for the false imprisonment of the one she really loves and who kills the betrayer when she learns the truth, is less widely known than Prosper Merimee's immortal tale, and it does not suffer in its present version through comparison with a version expressed by means of a more satisfactory and effective medium. The shadow "Carmen" always had to be compared, to its own decided disadvantage, to the more substantial "Carmen" of Bizet and the opera stage.

Theda Bara vampired again yesterday at the Academy of Music. It would be a waste of time to go into the intricacies of the plot and enumerate the number of homes wrecked and lives blasted by the character Miss Bara portrayed in "The Eternal Sapho," for Miss Bara has been doing this sort of thing in every picture for which she ever acted. It is rumored that never again is this clever screen actress to play such a rôle, and for her own sake, without taking the public into consideration, it is to be hoped the rumor is true.

"I love you," says Aglavaine to her "I love Méléandre. Méléandre loves me. He loves you, too; you love us both and yet we cannot live happily because the hour has not yet come when human beings may be thus united."

And each woman seeks to withdraw, but it is the little child-wife, developing wondrously in her hour of sorrow, who courageously takes her own life rather than stand in the way of the other two. This fable is told in that curious monotone which Maeterlinck carries into the drama from the poetry of the symbolists, but the monotone of "Sagesse," which serves so well in such short pieces as "L'Intruse" or "Interieur," becomes the monotony of tedium when it is preserved through a play as long as "Aglavaine and Sélysette."

Something of this inevitable monotony, sometimes soothing, sometimes oppressive, has been avoided by the cuts made in the process of adaptation, cuts which lessen the reiteration and only slightly weaken the force of the playwright's intent. Even thus adapted, the play remains difficult of adjustment to the stage. Its idiom is strange to us; it is really written for a theatre of the future, a rarefied theatre as remote from our own as the elevated ideal No Man's Land where dwell the people of its fable is remote from this workaday world where passion is not yet archaic.

The remoteness from life is in the strange accent of the play. It was reflected skillfully in the highly conventionalized performance given last night, a conventionalization which left you with the feeling that you were watching the figures of some exquisite bas-relief. The unusually fine rhythm preserved in the playing was a notable achievement.

The various settings were most potent in their appeal. The scene in the park, a vision of green shelter dappled with sunlight which recalled Titania's knoll in Barker's production of the "Dream," was suggestive of vernal loveliness. The scene in the moonlit, windswept tower by the sea where Sélysette throws her weight against the crumbling wall had a beauty the theatres on Broadway rarely approach.

Pavlowa at the Hippodrome.

Anna Pavlowa danced again at the Hippodrome last night. Her tour with the Boston Opera Company came to an end Saturday night in Columbus and this is announced as her last appearance in New York this season. Alexandre Volinine was her partner in "Pas de deux," by Drigo, and in a new divertissement to Rubinstein's Valse Caprice. She danced the popular Pavlowa Gavotte with Ivan Clustine and there were numbers by the ballet and other soloists of her organization. Julia Hill, an American soprano; Haruko Onuki, Japanese prima donna, and Sousa's Band contributed to the program.

To Put On "Father and the Boys."

George Ade's "Father and the Boys" is to be revived early next season by Joseph Brooks, with William H. Crane in his old rôle. Before then Mr. Ade, who wrote the play originally for Mr. Crane, will rewrite parts to bring it up to date. Another announcement from the offices of this firm is that Thomas W. Ross and Macklyn Arbuckle are to become joint stars under the Brooks management. Their first play will be a comedy by George V. Hobart, and Jeanne Eagels will be in their supporting company.

Theatre Treasurers' Club Benefit.

The annual entertainment for the Treasurers' Club of New York was held last night at the Hudson. The club is made up of the men who take care of the money that finds its way into the box offices of the theatres, and once each year the organization gives a benefit performance for its sick fund. Players from the legitimate and vaudeville stage were present in large numbers to give a program of great length and variety. Several thousand dollars was added to the fund.

$11,000 FOR THE GRANADOS.

Six Great Artists at Benefit for Late Composer's Children.

The concert arranged for the benefit of the orphan children of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, and Mrs. Granados at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was one of the most notable events of its kind ever given in New York. The announcement of the appearance of six soloists of international reputation on one program attracted a crowd that could not be accommodated in the great auditorium.

It was estimated that the receipts would aggregate $11,000 and perhaps more. In addition to the sale of seats souvenir programs containing the autographs of Maria Barrientos, Julia Culp, Pablo Casals, Fritz Kreisler, John McCormack, and Ignace Paderewski were sold at $5 each. Mme. Paderewski, assisted by Mme. Casals and Mme. Kreisler, sold Mme. Paderewski's Polish refugee dolls in the foyers and added these receipts to the fund.

The program included some unusual features as regards combinations of artists. For the first time Messrs. Paderewski, Kreisler, and Casals played together, their offering being the four movements of Beethoven's Trio, Opus 70, in B flat. Mr. McCormack sang a group of songs with Mr. Kreisler at the piano and a second group for which Mr. Kreisler played violin obligatos. Godard's Berceuse from "Jocelyn" and "Le Nil" by Leroux composed the latter group, for which Edwin Schneider played the accompaniments.

MAETERLINCK PLAY AT THE BANDBOX

Beautiful Presentation of His Love-Drama, "Aglavaine and Selysette."

MARGARET MOWER CHARMS

Washington Square Players Give This Single Performance Only for Their Subscribers.

AGLAVAINE AND SELYSETTE. A play in five acts, by Maurice Maeterlinck. Adapted and translated by Ralph Roeder. At the Bandbox Theatre.

Meligrane	Josephine A. Meyer
Selysette	Margaret Mower
Meleandre	Ralph Roeder
Yssaline	Florence Enright
Aglavaine	Helen Westley

When the Washington Square Players began the successful season now drawing to its close, they promised their subscribers one production that should be given for them alone and last evening this promise was fulfilled. The performance was given behind closed doors in that ostentatiously stealthy manner which seems to appease the guardians of the Sunday law.

The play was "Aglavaine and Sélysette," written by Maurice Maeterlinck something more than twenty years ago. When Granville Barker and J. E. Vedrenne presided for three eventful years over the destinies of the Court Theatre in London this curious love-drama was given there with Walter Hampden in the rôle of Méléandre, and it was given here in the open air at New York University two years ago. Thanks to the cunning and inspiration of the stage-craft, last night's performance preserved to a notable degree the elusive beauty of a difficult play. The production was decidedly a credit to the Washington Square Players and in particular to Philip Moeller, under whose direction it was staged, and to Margaret Mower, who was quite lovely as the child-wife, Sélysette.

It was impossible even for a reviewer much elevated by the beauty of the play and its performance to help taking judicial cognizance of the fact that not a few of the patrons of the Bandbox had supposed this exceedingly private production would be roguishly naughty. To them, the play selected must have been an acute disappointment. For the rest, the occasion was one for sincere applause. "Aglavaine and Sélysette" could never command a wide public but it will be a pity if there are no further performances. Perhaps it will emerge in the répertoire when the players move downtown in the Fall.

"Aglavaine and Sélysette" is a tranquil, twilight play wherein the Belgian mystic plays on the triangle in his fashion. Like Pelleas and Mélisande, Méléandre and Aglavaine love each other with the love of mates foreordained, but Méléandre is already wedded to the little Sélysette.

"I love you," says Aglavaine to her "I love Méléandre. Méléandre loves me. He loves you, too; you love us both and yet we cannot live happily because the hour has not yet come when human beings may be thus united."

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THEATRICAL NOTES.

Herbert Brenon has succeeded in cutting down his feature picture, "A Daughter of the Gods," to twenty reels, but before it is shown to the public it will have to be trimmed to half its present length. This is the picture Mr. Brenon took in Jamaica for William Fox, with Annette Kellermann as the star.

The Municipal Theatre at Northampton, Mass., ended its fourth season Saturday night. There were speeches by the Mayor and President Burton of Smith College, reading of congratulatory telegrams from many prominent players, and a performance of Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

Bird Millman, wirewalker, who was with the Barnum & Bailey Circus last season, has been engaged by Florenz Ziegfeld for the new edition of his "Follies."

J. Hartley Manners's comedy, "Peg o' My Heart," is being presented with great success at the Palace Theatre, Sydney. Sara Allgood, who will be remembered for her work here with the Irish Players, is in Laurette Taylor's part.

Six sets of end men and interlocutors will crack the jokes in the minstrel first part that will be a feature of the Friars' Frolic at the New Amsterdam late in May.

The free ticket fund for children to see the production of "The Tempest" at the Century has been increased to $805 by spontaneous subscriptions from forty-two contributors. Clarence H. Mackay started the fund with a check for $500, and, beginning today, 600 poor children will see each performance.

The Henderson Players will present Alfred Sutro's "The Correct Thing" at their next performance, May 27, at the Country Life Exposition.

FRENCH WAR ON LIQUOR.

Two Great Meetings Urge Restrictive Measures.

PARIS, May 7.—Two great anti-liquor meetings were held today, one in the Sorbonne and the other at Rouen. Professor Paul Painlevé, Minister of Public Instruction, was the chief speaker at the Sorbonne gathering. He said that the fight against liquor must be continued with the greatest energy.

Both meetings adopted resolutions urging Parliament to pass measures to suppress the liquor traffic, notably by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of so-called "appetizers" having alcohol as a base, and also preventing private distillers from marketing their output.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "BIG POPULAR SUCCESS"—World "RIO GRANDE"

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings at 8. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2. Sir Herbert Tree's Production of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice with ELSIE FERGUSON | LYN HARDING | and TREE. Julian L'Estrange and Co. of 100.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evens. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evens. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. "She sputters through this comic opera like a live wire."—Telegram. Mitzi IN 'POM-POM'

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE. It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE. "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. John Galsworthy's Masterpiece JUSTICE

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Friday & Saturday MAY 19th & 20th. Nights & Sat. Mat. LAMBS ALL STAR GAMBOL.

AUCTION SALE of Seats & Boxes at the Hudson Theatre, TODAY at 3 P. M. Auctioneers, Mayor Mitchel, Dudley Field Malone, A. C. Goodwin, Frank Tinney, Fred Niblo, Julius Tannen, Donald Brian, Julian Eltinge, Irvin S. Cobb, Jack Hazzard, Barney Bernard, Thos. A. Wise, John Barrymore, Augustus Thomas, Nat Wills, Jas. T. Powers, T. Roy Barnes, Wm. Courtleigh and others. "THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW."

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 4TH BIG MONTH | BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY. The Melody of Youth

CENTURY 8 Ave., 62 St. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Fri. at 3. and Sat. Mat. 2:30. Evens. 8:15. Shakspere's TEMPEST 3 Extra Mats. This Week. 25c. to $1.00.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

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This afternoon at three o'clock DUO-ART MUSICALE. AEOLIAN HALL. *29 West 42nd Street*

AN interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists: BAUER, GRAINGER GABRILOWITSCH and SAINT-SAENS. *Admission Without Charge*

Hippodrome. Mgt. Charles Dillingham. "BETTER BABY" WEEK. HIP-HIP-HOORAY. 1274 People. New Ice Ballet. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Seats to June 1st. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Daily Mat. $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mat. Best Seats 25c. to $1.50. Sun.—Newsboys' Home Gala Benefit

CORT W. 48 St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES. Arnold DALY. In his revival of BEAU BRUMMELL.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. STANDARD B'way & 90th St. LAST 2 WEEKS. TWICE 2:15 | INCL. DAILY 8:15 | SUNDAY. ALL MATS. 25c. & 50c. EVS. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Engagement Ends Sat. May 20.

81ST ST. THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing. TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. WM. COLLIER in "THE NO-GOOD GUY" | STONE COMEDY. SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Evgs. 15, 25, 50c

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today, H. B. Walthall in "The Birth of a Nation." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra. Loew's American Roof. 42d St. & 8th Av. FRIDKOWSKY TROUPE. Johnny Ford, "Mayor & The Manicure," Hufford & Chain. Every Eve. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED. 25c, 35c, 50c

Cathedral of Saint John the Divine. Recital of sacred music by the combined choirs of the Musical Art Society and the Cathedral. Cond. Mr. Frank Damrosch and Mr. Miles Farrow. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9TH, AT 8:15. No Tickets Required.

AEOLIAN HALL NEXT SUN. AFT., MAY 14, at 3. Tickets, 75c., $1, $1.50, AT BOX OFFICE. LAST RECITAL OF SEASON. LEO ORNSTEIN. PIANIST. Assisted by VERA BARSTOW Violinist

TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, 135 East 40th. EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON. Dramatic Interpretations. Scenes from Shakespeare.

Punch & Judy 44th, E. of B'y. Charles Hopkins. 182 Times. Mrs. Hopkins. TREASURE ISLAND. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1366. ORCHESTRA, $2.50, $2, $1.50 and $1.

Shubert Theatre West 44th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST WEEK—Benefit Actors' Fund. SOTHERN in IF I WERE KING

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE. 86th St. & 3d Ave. Talk of New York, "Die G'Schamige" and Big Sensational Play. Program with ARNOLD KORF and MIZI GUSI. Prices 25c to $1.00. Matinees Saturday & Sunday.

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STRAND B'way & 47 St. 10:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. STRAND ORCH. & SOLOISTS. GERALDINE FARRAR in "MARIA ROSA." EXTRA DOUBLE BILL—No Advanced Prices. NEXT WK.—HAZEL DAWN in "The Feud Girl."

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway & 41st St. VALENTINE GRANT in "THE INNOCENT LIE." Next Week, Sessue Hayakawa in "Alien Souls."

PARK B'way, 59th St. 12 to 11 P. M. POPULAR PHOTO PLAYS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN. THE LAW DECIDES. GRAND OPERA STARS. 10c, 15c, 25c.

BANDBOX, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Sat. 50c-$1. Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. Patelin.

44TH ST. THEATRE Nr. B'way. Bry. 7292. TWICE DAILY (INCL. SUNDAY) 2 & 8 SHARP. Clune's Cinema Drama. RAMONA

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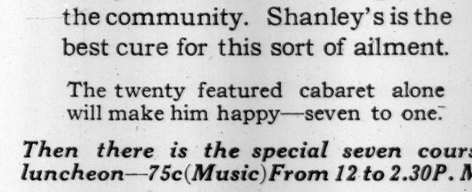

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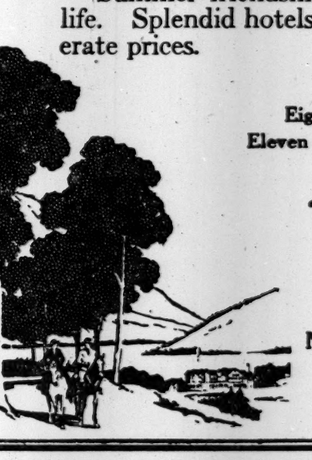

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When a Man Loses Interest in laughing and eating he is likely to become a danger to the community. Shanley's is the best cure for this sort of ailment. The twenty featured cabaret alone will make him happy—seven to one. *Then there is the special seven course luncheon—75c (Music) From 12 to 2.30 P. M.* SHANLEY'S. Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK. BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET. Positively the Best Location and Values in New York. Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices. TO-NIGHT AT 11 P. M. OPENING 2ND HALF OF "THE DAY OF A DEBUTANTE". A DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT. POSITIVELY NEW AND DIFFERENT, and, as the name implies, *Wholesome, Beautiful and Entertaining*. MAIN DINING ROOM

NEW JERSEY. PENINSULA HOUSE. Seabright, N. J. OPENS JUNE 29TH. NEAREST OCEAN RESORT TO NEW YORK. New Annex of 36 rooms, each with private bath, now building, ready for occupancy June 15. Main Building, grounds and bathhouses substantially improved. Excellent bathing beach. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, Sherman Square Hotel, B'way & 71st St. W. W. Wyckoff.

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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City. Hotel Dennis. ATLANTIC CITY. Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. Recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY. NEW YORK OFFICE: SPUR TRAVEL BUREAU.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916.

SUBSIDIZING THE FARMER.

Something is to be done for the farmer. The Senate has passed the Hollis bill "to provide capital for "agricultural development, to create "a standard form of investment based "upon farm mortgages, to equalize "rates of interest upon farm loans," &c. The romantic term is Rural Credits. This bill proposes to create (a) a Farm Loan Board at Washington, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and four others, (b) at least twelve Federal land banks to be governed by the Farm Loan Board as the Federal Reserve banks are governed by the Federal Reserve Board, and (c) an unlimited number of joint stock land banks and farm loan associations. Each of the twelve or more Federal land banks shall have $500,000 minimum capital, to be contributed by the Government—$6,000,000 at the least to begin with. Then, so long as is necessary, the Government shall upon demand contribute $6,000,000 a year. Ten or more farmers may form a co-operative farm loan association and borrow from the nearest Federal land bank half the value of their farms on long-term mortgages at a rate of interest fixed by the Farm Loan Board at Washington; or any individual farmer may apply direct either to a joint stock land bank, if it voluntarily assumes to come into existence, or to a land bank agent. The mortgages afterward are pledged to secure bonds which shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency and signed by the Farm Loan Board. These bonds shall be lawful investments for public and trust funds, for funds of the Federal Reserve system, and to secure deposits of Government money. It is denied that the Government is responsible for these farm mortgage bonds, yet it supervises their creation, lends its authority to every detail of the transaction, and gives them the colored of its credit.

Objections to the bill are numerous. It is clumsy, part of it will work better than it should, and some of it won't work at all. But the radical defects are:

First, that there is no limit to the number of Federal land banks that may be authorized by the Farm Loan Board, each with a minimum capital of $500,000, for the Government to supply, and, therefore, no limit to the Government's liability on this account;

Second, that there is no effective check upon the possibility of an enormous inflation of farm land values, owing to the availability of capital at low rates of interest; and

Third, that this Government aid will be available not to the farmer who needs working capital, nor to the landless of little capital who wish to be instated on the soil, either of whom a State might some time subsidize for the sake of its food supply, but only to the farmer who already is able to give $2 of security for each dollar he borrows. For him mortgage capital will be made very much cheaper. If that is not the result the bill is a failure. For nobody else will working capital or personal credit be made either cheaper or more accessible. Under this bill immediately some three or four billion dollars of existing farm land mortgages, bearing 6 per cent. interest, a little more or less, would be transferred to the Federal land bank system and refunded at lower rates of interest.

There is developing in this country a notion that the people, especially agricultural people, are born with a right of access to unlimited amounts of cheap capital. The cheaper it is the better. The kind of rural credit wanted in this country is consistent with that faith. The farmer wants to be subsidized. He wants to be able to command money at low rates of interest, as a free political person, instead of having to borrow it from a banker who can be disagreeable about the details. He doesn't want to be watched like a slave. He wants to be trusted entirely. He is an individualist in his own case, and yet as naïve as a Socialist about the impersonal, anonymous power of the State to practice unbounded benevolence. He wants to do as he pleases with the capital he commands—to buy more ground as a speculation, build a beautiful barn, install a porcelain bath, or buy a motor car. To expect him to employ it in the intensification of agriculture, so as to increase the production of crops and lower the cost of food, is to impugn his intelligence. Only the consuming public wants the produce of the soil to be cheaper. The farmer wants it to be dearer.

The kind of rural credit needed in this country begins with the farmer. Farming is not an inefficient industry because credit is scarce or dear. Rural credit and capital have been scarce because the borrower has been wasteful, shiftless, and untrustworthy. Where farmers have had the intelligence to combine their responsibility and the faith to guarantee each other's paper, (believing first in themselves,) they have been able to borrow money at rates as low as merchants pay. A credit union may be formed anywhere, with or without enabling legislation; but in some States laws have been passed to make it easy, and they are hardly availed of.

Advocates of rural credit propose to impose upon this free, individualistic, temperamental, solitary living type of American farmer some modification of the European peasant's experience with co-operative land banks. Conditions in Europe are very different. Necessity through generations has taught people to co-operate. They live close together. Each one sees what the others do with their land, their stock, and their produce; and if one is wasteful he will be upbraided for it. Moreover, he will lose his credit. Every piece of land is known like the face of the village patriarch. There is almost no speculation in it. Sons till the fields their fathers tilled. Adherence to the soil becomes a habit. Under these conditions cheap credit and intensive cultivation are possible, indeed inevitable. In this country there is a demand for cheap credit but no passion for intensive cultivation of the soil. The same statesman who expatiates upon the moral aspects of rural credit and proves that Rome perished for lack of it in the same breath prays that the American farmer may never become what the European peasant is—an atom in a co-operative, land-limited mass.

If the amount of money the Government would be obliged by this bill to invest in a political scheme for reducing the cost of mortgage loans to the farmer were laid out instead upon a program of education, it would be a long time before anybody should have to think of subsidizing American agriculture by grant of Government money.

THE STATUE OF GREELEY.

The statue of HORACE GREELEY will soon be removed from the place it has long occupied in front of the building of The Tribune, the newspaper he founded, and by the aid of which he exerted a powerful and beneficent influence throughout this country for many years. There has been some question as to the proper disposition of this memorial of a great American citizen, as in its present location it obstructs traffic. There has been some idle talk about transferring it to a site a mile southward, on the Battery. There is room for it in City Hall Park, where it can remain for all time in the neighborhood to which it belongs, a neighborhood historically associated with the printing trade and the making of newspapers.

In time the old parklike character of that much-abused spot, of historic renown, will be restored. The Tweed Court House which has long encumbered its northerly end will be removed. With the demolition of the unsightly Mullet Post Office, which cannot be deferred many more years, an appropriate site for the Greeley statue can be found in the restored southerly triangle of the park, which should never have been built upon. Meanwhile, it can be placed north of Mail Street.

There is no good reason why the Municipal Art Commission should refuse to sanction the transference of the statue to the City Hall Park. In this matter, public sentiment must be considered, the significance of the memorial taken into account. It would be a shameful act to remove this statue of one of the most eminent Americans to an inappropriate place, or to condemn it to the scrap heap. It has long been a landmark of the printing house district. Let it remain a landmark there, a permanent reminder of the courage, industry, power and patriotism of the man whose memory it was designed to honor.

THE RECALL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco is to be treated to another titbit of direct government. JAMES ROLPH, Jr., has been Mayor for four months. It is time for an indignant direct democracy to try to put him out. When an official has been four months in office, the law permits indignant direct democrats to go about with petitions for his recall. Ten per cent. of the voters can bring about a recall election.

The Hon. EUGENE E. SCHMITZ, renowned among San Francisco Mayors, famous throughout the country, is the stern patriot who insists on the recall of Mayor ROLPH and consents to be a candidate for his place. Mr. SCHMITZ got at the last municipal election more than three times the 10 per cent. of votes necessary for a recall election. He has a weekly paper. He has the "Schmitz Non-Partisan Alliance." To accumulate copiously signed petitions is easy work. Direct government is to be displayed in all its chaste perfections once more. Probably it is not inexpensive, but nothing is too good for San Francisco.

Indeed, California, basking in all the modern improvements, ought to be ashamed of depriving "the people" of the privilege of recalling a Mayor at the end of his first month in office.

ANOTHER VILLISTA RAID.

It is conceivable that there might have been two reasonable opinions about the advisability of our punitive expedition in Mexico, though as to that the sentiment of the whole country has cordially approved our Government's course. But there can be no two sane opinions as to the need of the maintenance of a strong guard all along our southern frontier from Brownsville westward. Condemnation of the Carranzistas because of the new raid on American soil at Glen Springs, 200 miles east of El Paso, in which several American soldiers and two or more civilians were killed, would be futile and ill-advised. If we had not known that CARRANZA lacked the power to prevent the operations of the Villistas in Northern Mexico, our troops would not have been dispatched across the border.

If the Carranzistas were not equally aware of their weakness they would not have agreed to the continuance of our expedition on their soil. The extraordinary mobility of the Mexican guerrillas, their hare-like speed afoot, are well known to every army man on the border. We have been led to believe that the military guard at all points was adequate for protection, and was ever on the alert to prevent surprise.

Obviously, if the removal of troops for the expedition weakened the guard it should have been reinforced. As we have urged many times since March 10, the organized militia of the States is available for that purpose. The men of the National Guard all over the country have been willing and anxious to go. Our troopers were caught napping at Columbus, N. M., to begin with. There had been ample warning of VILLA's activities and his plan to invade American territory was known in Douglas, Ariz., as it should have been in Columbus, where the force was large enough to check him if the warning had been heeded. At Glen Springs, however, a strangely small force has been overwhelmed by a troop of fifty.

We have been pursuing the Villistas on their own ground and shooting them down at the rate of forty at a time. We have known perfectly well their lawlessness, their hatred of Americans and their murderous intent. The blame for the Glen Springs incident must be placed, ultimately, on this side of the line. It will inevitably be attributed to military mismanagement. Our troopers in Mexico have been doing splendidly heroic work. No doubt the soldiers murdered at Glen Springs were men of the same quality. The fault is not theirs.

HARMONY IN TENNESSEE.

The Hon. JOHN W. OVERALL was named for Governor of Tennessee by the Republicans of that State, former Governor BEN HOOPER for Senator, no Evansite and no Sandersite protesting against anybody or anything. Old discords were lost in new hopes. Harmony and the offices! Winged words brighter than the iris on the freshburnished turtledove of Harmony fluttered about that happy hall, that Temple of Concord. Hear the orator exalt and exult in the Hon. BEN W. HOOPER:

> I nominate him because he is of the mold and fibre of a man who with a naked hand would grasp up the living fire of hell and throw it into the faces of those who oppress or permit their fellow-man to be oppressed.

The student of parallelisms will recall the panegyric, more Attic and less Asiatic, as the Hon. MARCUS T. CICERO would put it, of BILL MCDONALD of the Texas Rangers: "He "would charge hell with a bucket of "water."

Harmonious eloquence, eloquent harmony! Who will not "surround with "a rich halo of enthusiastic cheering "the united names" of HOOPER and OVERALL?

WAYS OF RAISING WAGES.

We are passing through an era of prosperity strikes. The New York Industrial Commission reports an increase of 25 per cent. in employment, and an increase of 40 per cent. in wages. Wage increases aggregating $54,426,500 went into effect May Day, benefiting 705,500 workers. Yet the Federation of Labor reports 336,500 workers involved in labor disputes, with other disputes expected to raise the number to two millions.

Two facts are remarkable in the record. Most of the disputes turn upon other matters than wages, especially upon "recognition of the unions," that is, upon forbidding any but unionists to work. Most of the increases are made as though present conditions were permanent. Only rarely are the increases in the form of bonuses, or additional pay for additional effort or enlarged efficiency with less effort with the aid of machinery. In still fewer cases is there provision made for the ebb of the tide in the form of reduction of the increased pay when the conditions alter. The subway sand hogs get their increase proportioned to the air pressure under which they work, that is, upon condition of a decrease when the air pressure falls. In the copper trade advances have been granted proportioned to the price of copper, including any future fall. There have been similar instances in the steel trade, but an unconditioned raise was the rule. For successive increases without later reductions the Steel Corporation gives the best if not the sole precedent.

In some quarters the conditions are thought to be favorable for applying to wages the principle of rise and fall with prices in the industry in which they are earned and paid. That has been done in the British cotton industry with the happiest results. No industry was more plagued with strikes before and during the grievous nineties, culminating in the twenty weeks' struggle of 1892-93. There have been interruptions since, but comparatively few, brief, and less harassing. The fight to a finish convinced both parties, as they put formally on the record, that both suffer in such wars, and that both would benefit by some fair method of prevention and adjustment.

Besides the linking of wages with prices there was adopted a limitation upon the range of the rise and fall of wages, and upon the interval after a strike before another was permissible. Many of the demands for increased wages are based upon a claim to a share of profits. Particularly is this true regarding the increase of profits through the introduction of machinery. Because the profits are large the wage earners want both shorter hours and larger pay. But the profits might not be so large if there were allowances made for the larger capital employed. For example, in the coal industry the profits upon capitalization are far greater than upon the investment. The increase in wages is in greater proportion than that of profits upon either investment or capitalization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Starvation Could Be Avoided.

"It is difficult," WILLIAM MARCONI is quoted as saying in one of THE TIMES dispatches, "to analyze from the outside the attitude of the German people." Then he went on to admit that, so far as he could see, the defeat at Verdun had not produced the effect that might reasonably be expected in diminishing either the German belief in ultimate victory or German confidence in and submissiveness to their military caste.

In other words, Mr. MARCONI confessed his inability to understand the German mind or to predict, from his general knowledge of human nature, what its reactions to this or that set of influences would be. The same admission has been made in one form or other by many non-Germans, and the rest of them would probably do so if they thought of it. From almost any given fact in any way connected with the war Germans draw conclusions peculiarly their own and different from those of other people.

For instance, not one of them, whether at home or here, fails to see a like inhumanity in the English restriction of the German food supply and in the sinking of the Lusitania, and they talk about the "starving of women and children" with the same indignation we feel for the drowning of helpless noncombatants. Yet to everybody else it is perfectly obvious that a military device of mere continuous pressure, the effects of which need be borne by its victims no longer than they choose, is notably humane, as compared with any other used in war.

The explanation of the German's view probably lies in his considering the embargo not as something to be endured only till the consequences approach the limits of the tolerable, and then to be terminated by surrender, but as carried to the bitter end of actual starvation. He does not recognize the possibility of recognized defeat.

That is heroic, of course, but it does not make the torpedoing of passenger ships and the blockading of ports equally, or even similarly, inhumane. Heroism has its penalties, as well as its rewards and satisfactions, and in hero circles it is not regarded as quite the thing to howl loudly, even though the full price be exacted.

Are We the Slaves of Clocks?

Now it is proposed to follow in this country the example already set by several of Europe's warring nations, and to put all our clocks, for the Summer months, an hour ahead of "standard" time.

The idea is not such a bad one—it even has the merit of promising with plausibility certain advantages the reality of which most people with more or less sincerity would admit. Unlike so many of the folk across the water, we have no particular reason for the saving of electricity, gas and kerosene that would result from the change, but, so far as it would make us get up and go to bed earlier, and do more of our working and playing by daylight, it is probably to be commended. Opinions differ, however, as to how far that would be.

It is yet to be proved that a return to, or toward, the hours kept by hens and savages confers any ponderable benefits on people in reality or pretense civilized. Nocturnal animals are not a bit less healthy than those whose activities are conducted in the sunshine, and the extent to which any nation uses artificial illumination is a fairly accurate measure of its advancement.

With our clocks as they are, such of us as have a passion for seeing sunrises can gratify it without breaking any law or even offending the proprieties. Thereby, on the contrary, a mysterious merit can be acquired in one's own eyes and in those of his neighbors.

An intelligent Bostonian suggests that the really popular thing to do would be to have the clocks an hour slow in the earlier morning, and an hour, or perhaps two hours, fast in the afternoon. That would indeed suit almost everybody except the members of the salary and wage paying class, and who are they to have a word to say about anything?

Trusting Reason Too Much.

"This mischievous kind of legislative meddling with rules of reason" is The New York Medical Record's characterization of the effort by Senator JOHN D. WORKS of California—"the Christian Science Senator," it calls him—to bar from the Public Health Service all members of medical societies and associations. And feeling, or at any rate professing, more confidence in Congress than exists in some other quarters, The Record declares it "hardly conceivable" that the Senator's joint resolution embodying this grotesque and outrageous restriction will ever be reported out by the committee to which it was referred. It even goes so far as to declare that the resolution "will undoubtedly die of dry rot in the archives of the committee, and it will in this form serve as a lasting monument to its introducer."

There is some apprehension in medical circles, however, that prophecies like this have a basis of hope rather than of knowledge, for there are more than a few members in both houses of Congress who look coldly on a Government bureau that distributes a large number of well-paid positions to mere "experts"—men from whom no political services have been received and from whom none can be expected. As the proposal of Senator WORKS is to bar the experts out altogether, it is not at all impossible that the patronage hunters will be courageous enough to back him up.

This possibility may easily become a dangerous probability if timely pains are not taken, in and out of medical circles, to make widely understood the enormity and viciousness of this attempt to ruin the Public Health Service. Already Medical Freedom, the cynically misnamed organ of all the quack "healers," including those of the Senator's own cult, the maddest of them all, has begun a vigorous campaign in support of his plan, and it will have the assistance of all the anti-vaccinationists, anti-vivisectionists, and anti-educationists in the country.

DEFENSE BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A Way to Quicken Preparedness and Stimulate Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Senate and House of Representatives cannot agree upon the amount of preparedness required by this country, nor is it likely that they will; and the best legislation that the people of this country can hope to get will be a compromise far inadequate to meet the actual condition of affairs.

I would advocate the raising by popular subscription of a large sum of money which shall be used by a committee, say of three—a retired naval officer of reputation, a retired army officer of reputation, and a retired big business man of reputation—who shall use the moneys obtained for the purpose of purchasing such armaments and munitions as shall be in their opinion necessary to supplement the preparation which Congress will eventually give us.

Taking into consideration the vast sums of money that can be raised in any American city today in an incredibly short period, sometimes of two weeks or less, for the purpose of any local charity, the amount of money that could thus be raised should be enormous. It should be desired that every citizen of the United States give something.

It is true the National Security League is raising money, but I understand the money it raises is used for the purpose of arousing public opinion, and creating publicity for the purpose of instructing Congress as to the wishes and desires of the people of this country.

While the people approve of the efforts of the gentlemen back of the Security League, and while their work is most necessary and desired at this time, still, the people of the country would subscribe even more liberally if they knew that their subscriptions were actually to be used for the purpose of purchasing protection.

FREDERICK V. WATSON.
Ridgewood, N. J., May 5, 1916.

The Matter with Baseball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel moved to agree with "Disgusted Fan" in his suggestion that what we want is more good sound batting and less bunting and sacrificing. And yet that alone will not win. The Giants have another weakness even more pronounced than their mediocre hitting. They will not run the bases. Once on first the players appear to anchor themselves there waiting to be sacrificed around to the plate. Note the figures:

In the thirteen games played to date they have made just forty-five runs, less than three and one-half runs to the game. In these games they have made 113 base hits and reached first base in addition fifty-one times on bases on balls, hit by pitcher, fielding errors, and the like. Thus we have 164 men on the bases and only forty-five runs. What's the answer? Here it is. Only thirteen stolen bases, an average of one to a game, and eighty-eight men left languishing on bags, nearly twice as many as the runs scored. What a leaden-footed exhibit when we take into consideration numerous hits for extra bases and the men advanced by sacrifice hits.

A little more ginger and the spirit of adventure in base running would have won easily half the games they lost. Unless they are longing to finish the season in the place now occupied they will begin at once to hit the ball, instead of trying to wait the pitcher out, and will take some measures to speed up their base running department.

WILLIAM P. PICKETT.
New York, May 5, 1916.

Methodists and Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resolution censuring President Wilson for having restored the use of wines "on state occasions at White House functions," which was introduced at the General Conference of the Methodist Church, aside from its questionable taste, shows how far the Methodist leaders of the present time have departed from the views and opinions of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. On the matter of drinking wines John Wesley had positive views, as the following quotation from his journal, under date of Sept. 9, 1771, will show: "I read over Dr. Cadogan's ingenious treatise on 'Chronical Distempers.' It is certainly true that 'very few of them are properly hereditary'; that most of them spring either from indolence or intemperance or irregular passions. But why should he condemn wine toto genere, which is one of the noblest cordials in nature?"

R. L. WILLIAMS.
Yonkers, May 4, 1916.

THE WAR NURSE.

The rack of war is hers—the untold agony
Of seeing woe her hands can not relieve.
For her, the strain of watching those who grieve
For some dear voice to soothe their misery—
Some well-loved form to bend in sympathy
Above their beds when death is beckoning.
Yet, though war's horrors grip her heart, and cling
Like very vultures, she must still smile on.
By her a hundred victories must be won—
Health, strength restored through her fidelity—
That these, her patients, may go forth once more
To brave the fury that the cannons pour.
Should one weak fear against her heart-strings press—
One feeble groan brings self-forgetfulness.

LURANA SHELDON.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

Two Greatest Banks Show the Conditions in the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having recently reviewed the condition of the German savings banks it seems timely to present a synopsis of the situation in the German banking business in 1915 as typified by the two greatest institutions in this line, the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank. The annual reports of these firms have just been issued and offer a striking proof that, far from being paralyzed, Germany's economic life is as active as ever and that her finances in particular are strong and do not show any evidence of an approaching collapse.

The Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank are typical representatives of the German banking system, uniting as they do all the features of the banking business which in other countries are divided into distinct branches. They not only serve as intermediaries for business transactions and are active in the stock market, but they also serve to a considerable extent as savings banks, a line which is facilitated by their numerous branch offices all over the country; moreover they finance all kinds of industrial and commercial enterprises, domestic as well as foreign, float and control the stocks of such industrial concerns and are interested in the issue of domestic and foreign loans. In short, there is hardly a matter that has the slightest bearing upon finance which is not embraced by these German banks. Consequently it will be realized that the balance sheets of these institutions are representative of the condition not only of the financial but also of the industrial and commercial state of the nation.

The Deutsche Bank has become best known as the leader of that gigantic enterprise called the Bagdad Railway, the outgrowth of the Anatolian railway system which has opened up Asia Minor to Western civilization. However, this is not its only venture in the field of the transportation business. It is intimately connected with great shipping concerns and years ago was very active in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Although there are other large industrial and commercial enterprises in which the Deutsche Bank is actually the leading factor, such as ore and coal mines, iron and steel factories, plants for electric and chemical supplies, its name will in future be connected primarily with the reorganization of the Turkish Empire, of which the Anatolian and Bagdad railways are the chief feature. Connected with these plans are schemes to put the Ottoman finances upon a sound basis by grants of loans for reorganizing purposes, the aim of which is to do away with foreign control which has so long interfered with Turkish administration.

On Jan. 1, 1916, this bank had, according to the last balance, a full paid capital of 250,000,000 marks, while the reserves amounted to 180,000,000 marks, that is to say, fully 75 per cent. of the stock. This is a record which is hardly equaled by any other financial institution anywhere in the world. The earnings amounted to 40,000,000 marks, which made possible a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the stock, 2½ per cent. more than the previous year, while the surplus of 12,000,000 marks was transcribed to new account.

The Dresdner Bank ranks immediately after and in many respects beside the Deutsche Bank. It is also connected with numerous industrial and commercial enterprises and has particularly furthered the development of Austro-Hungarian industry. It not only has a network of branch offices all over the home country, the function of which is to collect the idle funds of its customers and to carry out its commercial banking business, but it is also intimately associated with financial firms all over the world which are nerve centres for Germany's export trade and will be of utmost importance when peace has restored security on the world's highways. The Dresdner Bank has also taken an active part in the floating of domestic and foreign loans.

The recent balance sheet of the Dresdner Bank shows a full paid capital of 200,000,000 marks, which is supported by 61,000,000 marks of reserves; accordingly, the reserves constitute more than 30 per cent. of the stock. Its earnings amounted to 25,000,000 marks, which allowed a dividend of 6 per cent. on the entire stock.

Such is the record of two of the most powerful banks in the course of a year which from beginning to end was filled with the clangor of arms through the length and breadth of the country. It is a record which is not only a matter of justified pride to any German, but which must also be of considerable interest to anybody interested in the merits or faults of financial organization developed in the belligerent countries.

Germany's financial organization has stood the test as splendidly as have her industrial efficiency and her military thoroughness.

It was a vital asset for the success of the German war loans that institutions of the financial strength of the Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and others had such a widespread network of branch offices all over the country which served as centres for the combination of local financial interests for the welfare of the country.

DR. R. J. OBERFOHREN.
New York, May 3, 1916.

Military Training at Cornell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read in the papers and magazines of late a good deal about the Harvard regiment. However, during all this preparedness agitation we have seen no word of the efficient military training given at Cornell. Cornell University, which is one of the largest educational institutions in America, has had military training for all the members of its freshman class for nearly fifty years. Next year, however, two classes will be drilling, and this will make over 2,000 Cornell students having practical and theoretical instruction three times each week throughout the college year. Cornell is one of the "ten honor military institutions." The Cornell regiment has sham battles and military problems frequently. It has practice in building bridges and digging trenches. We have a signal corps, a wireless corps, an aeroplane corps, a Red Cross corps, and a machine gun corps. In fact, there is even a company of Faculty drilling. THE CORNELL ERA.

GEORGE J. HECHT, Business Manager.
Ithaca, May 3, 1916.

All Is Not Known.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have glanced occasionally at the high spots of the news of Mr. Enricht's wonderful discovery, and a brilliant idea has suddenly occurred to me. Chemical combinations, known as high explosives, are capable of developing tremendous energy at relatively small cost, but they cannot be used as sources of engine power, because of the sudden violence of their action. Here is the idea, very improbable, to be sure, but perhaps barely possible. Might there not be some highly energetic explosive which could be diluted with water to the proper mildness of temper to run an engine? People might object to running their motor cars with a substance originally devised for blasting, and they would have to be told that the work was done by water. Being neither engineer nor chemist, my ignorance of the subject is perfect—but how about it? F. C. G.
New York, May 5, 1916.

THE JAPANESE ERRAND IN ASIA.

It Is to Save China in Spite of Herself and Stop the Advance of Greedy Western Powers.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI,
Author of "American-Japanese Relations."

New York, May 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trouble with the American critics of Japanese policy in China lies mainly in their persistent, willful refusal to recognize the Japanese point of view.

Look across the narrow seas that separate her from the Continent of Asia. From Suez to Singapore there is no people capable of standing upon its own legs. Persia is dominated by Russia. India and Burmah are British territories. Cochin China is occupied by France. Siam, though still independent, is no factor in the molding of Asia's destiny. In the north Russia has swept everything before her advance and planted her flag upon the maritime province that was once China's. In time she will absorb the vast territory of Mongolia. England, too, has extended her sphere of influence to Tibet and Szechuen. Thus more than three-fourths of Asia is either occupied by or under the influence of European powers. As history clearly shows, Japan herself was more than once menaced by the territorial ambition of these powers. But for her constant vigilance she would have long since ceased to be an independent nation.

With this fact before us, is it surprising that Japan should feel restive and strive to intrench herself in China so firmly that no Western power will be permitted to become a dominant factor in China?

We know full well that our attitude toward China is highly repugnant to the Chinese, who still dream of their past glory and of the age when Japan was but their pupil. The patriots of China may still think their country great and capable of withstanding the encroachments of Western powers. Does China's modern history support this view? And is China's future as bright as her American friends would have us believe? We think not. We think that China's destiny is as uncertain as ever, and that more revolutions are in store for China. Yuan Shih-kai is not immortal, and his régime is not going to last forever. When his grip slackens China will again be thrown into chaos. And when China is in chaos, can any American guarantee that no Western power will take advantage of it?

Japan does not want Peking to become the Constantinople of the Far East. Any one familiar with the diplomatic history of the Near East must know what a hotbed of intrigues and abominable plots Constantinople has been converted into at the hands of Caucasian powers. Russia, Germany, England, France, Austria, and Italy all played more or less important parts in the great tragi-comedy staged for the alien control of the Ottoman Empire. In their zeal to push their selfish interests they disregarded all decency in their diplomacy. They employed women, bribed eunuchs, corrupted officials, and spread over the whole country the network of espionage. And in this rivalry for the control of the Sublime Porte Germany proved a winner. What is the result? Not only has the Turkish Government become a tool in the hands of Germany, but the Turkish army and navy have been dominated by German officers. The fate of Constantinople should be a vivid lesson to Peking.

From the American point of view it perhaps makes but little difference whether China is dominated by Russia, Germany, England, France, or Japan. From the Japanese point of view it makes a great deal of difference whether China is influenced by Japan or by European powers. With the history of European diplomacy in the Near and Far East before us we cannot but shudder to think of the day when China will be in the grip of Europe. For many decades Asia has been regarded as the happy hunting ground of Occidental powers. The moment an Oriental nation asserts its rights and tries to be the protector of its fellow-nations of Asia, Europe raises a hue and cry and conspires to hiss such a nation off the stage.

What a pity that China cannot free herself from the notion that a weakened Japan is a stronger China! Not only does she cherish this chimerical idea, but she is attempting to spread the same idea among the Americans. And the Americans who are engaged in the campaign for China tell us that Japan has not only encroached upon China, but has injured British interests in the Far East. How can they make such assertions? It is understood that, as the result of the reduction of Tsing-tao by Japanese arms, England is going to gain control of the northern half of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, hitherto controlled by Germany. The northern section of this main line measures some 300 miles, while the German lines in Shantung, which Japan is going to hold, total about 160 miles. Great Britain has a vast sphere of influence in China, including Tibet. That sphere measures some 1,533,000 square miles. She can afford to let Japan build a few hundred miles of railway in the Yangtse Valley. As a matter of fact, Japan had no intention to build such a railway in the British sphere of influence without first securing England's consent. Japan's conscience is clear, and she is convinced that she has never betrayed her Western ally.

K. K. KAWAKAMI.

DIFFERENCE IN SCHOOLS.

Various Stages of Development Noted in This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest the alleged statement of officers of the General Education Board to the effect that the public schools of the country are all about alike.

It has been my fortune to have been for nearly twenty years a city school Superintendent and to have visited the schools of every considerable city of the land within a few years. I have been in every State in the Union on educational errands. In one year alone I traveled 53,000 miles on railroads, visiting schools. The truth is that between the best and the worst schools of the country an age intervenes. Between even neighboring States one may discover as much as forty years of difference in educational development.

As to the specific question of the courses of study, they differ both on paper and in operation very greatly. Some are wide, some are narrow. Only the past year I found in Ohio a school where not over four studies had ever been taught, and three were the usual undertaking. In a California school I found seventeen subjects in a single grade. There are some seven-year elementary school grades prior to high school, and there are many city school systems with eleven years prior to high school. I found one city with sixty teachers, every one of whom was a woman, and, of course, I have found cities where the proportion of men was almost half.

In some cities the average age of high school admission is 13 and in others 15 years. In some cities nearly one-third of all the pupils are in high school, while in other cities barely a tenth reach high school.

As to the proposition that we must place our pupils at the side of "easily accessible knowledge," an attractive phrase quite likely to please the undiscerning, who doubts it? The trouble is that, psychologically considered, easily accessible knowledge is what the child and youth can understand. My own opinion is that the General Education Board has thought primarily of the world's needs and opportunities, not of the child's capacities and interests. Any parent with common sense knows that there are lots of things a boy or a girl needs to know that he cannot understand. "Milk for babies, meat for strong men," is a good pedagogical maxim.

We shall not short cut to the millennium by any phrase. Educational history has seen hundreds of them come and go, from "self-activity" to "social efficiency."

The best thing that the General Education Board could do would be to use the method of concrete science and deal with the established facts. What we most need is to spread the leaven of the real practices of the best city school systems, such as Newton, Mass.; Boise, Idaho, and Los Angeles, Cal. The law of education is organic growth from within. No man who really knows American education has any confidence that a great new school can be brought down in an hour out of the heaven of dreams. This is a real world and it must be treated as such.

W. E. CHANCELLOR.
New York, May 5, 1916.

Nature Out of Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While crossing Madison Square Park today I caught a glimpse of brighter color flitting over the grass than belonged to the usual city sparrow, and following it with my eyes saw a handsome thrush perch on a limb of a nearby tree. I watched closely and counted eight in the vicinity of a clump of shrubs in the centre lawn. The poor little city sparrows looked a bit towsled beside them, but they did not seem to care at all about that, they were so taken up with their own Spring moving and house-building. They have a number of Summer residences in the trees of the park. I counted fifteen in one tree last Autumn when the leaves fell. And, by the way, I did not see the sparrows interfering with the visitors. They were tending strictly to their own concerns; but once in a while a thrush would make an impatient peck at one who presumed to alight too close. So in the very heart of one of the busiest commercial centres of this great city there is this bit of nature to gladden the eyes of the multitudes on their way to and from work. NATURE LOVER.
New York, May 5, 1916.

A Paradox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see the letter of "Yankee Born" about flying the flag. At the City Boys Club, with 175 members, 90 per cent. of whom are of foreign parentage, we keep the flag flying from 8 A. M. to sunset. And the man who sees to this is no "hyphen," although BRITISH BORN.
Mount Vernon, May 5, 1916.

SCHOOLS FOR LEGISLATORS

To Prepare Them for the Important Duties of Administration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of the 20th should emphatically call to the attention of the citizens of this State the pronounced lack of discrimination displayed by the body of lawmakers at Albany in their closing session. Is the time not ripe for the citizens of the States of this united country to establish a system of "political service" whereby nominees of a party, in order that they may properly qualify for the assumption of the important offices into which they calmly expect to be voted by the people, shall be required to take examinations that will, if successfully passed, prove the candidates' preparation for the duties involved in the administration of those offices?

How many of our law-making Representatives, entering upon the duties of their offices for the first time, are schooled in the intricate problems of food supply and price legislation; of transportation; of criminology and its proper treatment; of education; of fundamental law and diplomacy; of waterways and roads, and numerous other vital problems that come before our governing bodies for a safe and sane solution?

We establish schools for the education of our young men in business and agriculture; colleges for fitting other young men for the law, medicine, and surgery; and universities to train still other young men in engineering and the arts, but we leave the "people's problems" to be solved by men many of whom have been trained in the professions of real estate, farming, saloon keeping, &c. There are without doubt many men in these trades made of good material but totally lacking in the first rudiments of efficient law-making, for they are never compelled to study the vital and important problems that beset a nation of people.

EDWARD D. HILLMAN.
Larchmont, N. Y., May 1, 1916.

A Dog's Life in Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers tell me why when I take my dog out duly muzzled, harnessed, licensed, and leashed, I should be an object of suspicion to all policemen, especially considering the fact that said dog's actions on the street are much more dignified and mannerly than those of most children and many grownups? Also, can they tell me whether there is any truth in the rumor that a statute is to be put on the books whereby all dogs must in the future wear that relic of the Dark Ages, the cage muzzle? If the latter is the case, are there any people who are willing to join with me in the establishment of a society to be known as the "Society for the Prevention of the Persecution of the Dog"?

REGINALD HUGH MURRAY.
New York, April 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the regulations for muzzling dogs during the coming

SENSE IN BABY CARE URGED BY DR. JACOBI

Noted Physician Says Mothers Today Read Too Many Long Books About Infants.

GIVES FEW SIMPLE RULES

Clinics, Movies, Lectures, and Other Educational Work to Mark Baby Week Campaign in This City.

The Mayor's Baby Week, for "better parents, better babies, better city," was formally opened at a meeting in the Casino Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Abraham Jacobi said that this week he wanted every woman in New York City to learn that in caring for babies they should use less that they got from books and more common sense.

"If you women have read many books," said the venerable physician, "so much the worse for your babies. You are reading too many books about babies, 400 and 500 pages long. What you should learn can be written in a very few pages—the hygiene of babies.

"As a general proposition, all babies are the same when they are born. However, there is a general belief that the poor babies are most deficient, the most defective. That is not so. The most defective babies are born in your high society. There is no more stupid, more defective, and more idiotic class in the world than the ruling families of Europe. Unfortunately at present they cannot be put away in asylums, but you can separate them from their people, and that is coming, and the world will be better off when they are put away. I'm not talking politics; I am talking common sense.

"Now, as a doctor who for sixty years has had to do with babies, I tell you that the baby who lives through the first week generally gets along all right. And that brings me to the lesson I want to teach.

"It is generally supposed that a baby should lose weight in the first few days—until its mother is ready to nurse it. That is wrong. A baby should gain from the start. Until its mother has food ready it should be fed and not starved. It should be fed water with a little salt and a little sugar, perhaps with a little barley or oatmeal water. We are advised by the German doctors to feed babies tea with saccharine in it, but I tell you that that is poison.

"You ask me what is the best food for babies. I say milk. Whose milk? Mothers' milk.

Nathan Straus Talks on Milk.

"The trouble in New York City is that there are too many women so busy keeping engagements to play cards that they haven't time to nurse their babies. They plead all sorts of excuses but I tell you that a half century of practice has shown me that nineteen out of every twenty women can nurse their babies and should be made to do it. Thirteen out of every twenty babies that die in New York City less than a year old die because their mothers didn't nurse them.

"Cow's milk should not be given raw. It should always be boiled—but only a few minutes."

Dr. Jacobi then praised Nathan Straus for his quarter of a century's work in giving the babies of New York better milk.

"Dr. Jacobi has been my silent partner in my milk work for twenty-five years," said Mr. Straus. "I asked him what to do when I started the work. He told me and I did it. That's why I succeeded. He tells you to use milk diluted with barley water. I have distributed 50,000,000 bottles of that."

Mr. Straus explained that his milk was distributed in round bottom bottles so that is could not be placed on a table in a tenement and get contaminated before the baby got it. When he was asked if the pasteurized milk he distributed should be also sterilized, Mr. Straus said:

"A man once received a telegram that his mother-in-law was dead and asking whether the body should be cremated or buried. He replied, 'Do both; take no chances.'"

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise paid an eloquent tribute to the work done for babies by Dr. Jacobi and said:

"We shall not have done enough for the babies until the State says that no mother shall work for three or four weeks before and after the birth of her baby."

"We want no baby born into this world whose parents are not fit to bring the child into the world or to rear it properly," he added.

The Rabbi condemned what he thought would come in Europe—the demand of the State that there be more babies without particular attention to other details of their coming.

"This is making woman only a baby-machine," he said. "But this thing of war babies and war brides may have one good influence. For if the State demands more babies, society has a right to demand that the State give them a proper heritage and see that they grow up in proper surroundings."

To Cut Infant Mortality in Two.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, said that the city would undertake the task of halving the number of 18,000 babies that die in New York annually before they are a year old.

"If any one had said five years ago that we would reduce the first year infant mortality to seventy-five in a thousand, we would have been told that it was impossible," he said, "yet that has been done. New York has beat all the big cities of the world in this fight. Infant mortality is a bargain counter proposition for the health authorities because the results of scientific methods are certain and sure. There are rooms in this city in which babies are born that calves and pigs would not be allowed to be born in. The time will come when we will have the power to abolish such places.

"But the great field is that of prenatal influence. Metal poisoning of the mother which occurs so many times in this country is a factor, but the greatest factor in New York City is the consumption of alcohol by parents. While it may be demonstrated that alcohol may be used in small quantities by individuals without apparent harm to themselves, it invariably harms their offspring."

Dr. Emerson said the greatest work being done for babies was the teaching of girls in grammar schools how to care for them. He also praised the work of the field nurses.

Dr. Ira S. Wile presided and said that Baby Week was a laudable thing because it aimed to prevent the apparent deterioration in the human race.

Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, outlined the work of Baby Week. There were several musical numbers on the program, including a solo by S. Ljungkvist of the Swedish Royal Opera of Stockholm.

There were scores of Baby Week services in churches in all parts of the city yesterday. There are 4,000 placards telling of Baby Week on all subway and elevated trains. Everybody is requested to wear Baby Week colors—baby pink and baby blue. An interesting feature will be the facts concerning babies flashed from the windows of the Museum of Safety, 18 West Twenty-fourth Street, every evening during the week. The display will be under the direction of Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Director of the Social Welfare Bureau of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Dr. Armstrong said yesterday that 3,124 babies died in New York City last year of pneumonia.

"Mothers should remember that coughs fill coffins," he said. "Colds are catching and sneezing spreads disease. Kissing the baby on the mouth and on the hands, which it is always putting to its mouth, is as dangerous as allowing it to play with another baby that has a cold."

The Week's Program.

Some other features of the week will be special exhibits in the public schools, exhibits in store windows, films exhibited in hundreds of movie theatres, distribution of baby literature at all public meetings, one hundred parents' association meetings to be held at schools, special lessons on care of babies in the public schools, five-minute talks in schools by representatives of the Health Department.

There are separate programs for Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx. In all boroughs today will be Brothers and Sisters' Day; tomorrow, Visiting Day; Wednesday, Fathers' Day; Thursday, Prize Baby Day; Friday, Neighborhood Day, and on Saturday a day of various meetings.

During the week clinics will be held at the following hospitals: Manhattan—New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Vanderbilt Hospital, Post-Graduate Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, Babies" Hospital, Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan Maternity Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Cornell University Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Willard Parker Hospital, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Presbyterian Hospital, German Hospital, and Roosevelt Hospital.

Brooklyn—Kings County Hospital, St. Christopher's Hospital, Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Cumberland Street Hospital, Coney Island Hospital, Greenpoint Hospital, Bushwick Hospital, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and Polhemus Hospital.

The Bronx—Lebanon Hospital.

There will also be celebrations in Richmond.

Thursday will be the day of the baby parade, which will be led by a detachment of mounted police.

The National Child Welfare Association during Baby Week will give a series of teas and lectures in its rooms at 70 Fifth Avenue. There will be on exhibition colored charts showing the proper care and diet for babies. Prizes will be given by the association to high school pupils for ideas on the care of children. This afternoon at 5 o'clock there will be a lecture in the association's rooms by Dr. J. J. Cronin of the Child Hygiene Bureau of the Health Department.

Upholds Pasteurized Milk.

The New York Milk Committee has issued a statement saying that it has been unable to verify the assertion that scurvy among babies was increasing because of the general use of pasteurized milk. "There are no morbidity statistics existent with which to determine the amount of infantile sickness of any single type of disease. In so far as the death rate may be taken as a criterion the number of infant deaths from scurvy during 1915 was only six, as against nine deaths from this disease in 1905. On the other hand, the infant death rate from intestinal diseases has been greatly reduced since the adoption of the pasteurization requirements for the milk supply."

TO SEND RELIEF SHIP TO GET SHACKLETON

British Government Will Dispatch an Expedition at Once to Aid Antarctic Explorers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says that the Government has decided to organize forthwith an expedition for the relief of Sir Ernest Shackleton.

The Shackleton antarctic expedition left England in two sections about six weeks before the European war began. Shackleton's main purpose was to cross the antarctic continent from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, a journey of 1,700 miles. He planned to take five members of his expedition with him on this journey. One part of the expedition—the relief party on the Aurora—was to await his arrival at a Ross Sea base. It is believed that early in 1915 Shackleton and has companions started across the continent, but no tidings have come from them.

The Aurora broke away from her Ross Sea moorings on May 6, 1915, and for ten months she was adrift. Only recently she reached a New Zealand port. Of her party's company eight men were ashore when she broke away.

Undoubtedly the rescue expedition will go to the Ross Sea base first to rescue these men. It is possible that news of Shackleton himself and his immediate party will be obtained there.

JEWS FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Allusion to Frank Case at Dinner of Charities Federation.

More than 1,000 members of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Brooklyn attended the dinner of the organization last night at Kismet Temple, Herkimer Street and Nostrand Avenue. The toastmaster was Benjamin H. Mann. Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, was to have been the principal guest, but was unable to attend because of illness. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Pan of Illinois spoke on "Preparedness and the Jews." Other speakers were the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton and Supreme Court Justice Luke B. Stapleton of Brooklyn.

"In these days of preparedness talk our words take on a new significance," said Justice Pan. "Military preparedness is soon dissipated without a contemporaneous preparedness in industry. The Jews are for the most part for preparedness with heart and soul. To them it means as much as to any one else. During the terrible war secrets of State have been revealed or betrayed, and in some instances Jews have been blamed. We must protect ourselves from these charges."

"When we rose to demand justice for a man charged with murder we were charged with seeking to save him simply because he was a fellow Jew. The man responsible for the hanging of this man is trying now to ride roughshod over the grave of this man to the Governorship. So in this preparedness we Jews must be more enthusiastic than we have been. We must recognize that duty to our country is greater than our duty to our fellow Jews."

The reference to the Frank case was brought out by the announcement in yesterday's newspapers that Hugh Dorsay, one of the prosecutors, had announced his candidacy for Governor of Georgia.

MELLEN'S VIEWS OF DEFENSE

Former Head of New Haven Sees Transportation as Vital Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., May 7.—Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad, gave to a correspondent for THE TIMES his views on preparedness today. Naturally he discussed the problem from a transportation standpoint. He said:

"What good are guns and fighting men if you cannot get them where you want them? It's the fellow who gets to the proper place first that wins battles, and I'm not so sure that transportation isn't at the bottom of all preparedness.

"Yet transportation, one of the most important items of preparedness, at least, does not seem to have been given a thought in all the national defense discussion we have been hearing in this country.

"If this country were plunged into war tomorrow, and the call came to the railroads to transport 100,000 soldiers from one point to another in New England, say from New York to Boston, how long do you think the railroads would require? I'll wager that the battle would be over before half of them had arrived within earshot of the scene of action. It's easy enough to see what the situation would be like. Just recall a Harvard-Yale football game. It taxes the resources of the New Haven Railroad to take care of the football crowds of about 30,000 passengers. Yet the New Haven is a four-track road between New Haven and New York and a two-track road between New Haven and Boston."

Miss Lea Jane Thomas to Wed.

DOVER, N. J., May 7.—Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Thomas of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lea Jane Thomas, to Paul E. James of Wharton.

MAYOR AND CLERGY TO HELP RED CROSS

Mitchel's Proclamation Urges Citizens of New York to Join the Organization.

MANY FAITHS UNITE IN AID

Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish Pastors Work Together to Get 100,000 New Members Here.

A proclamation by Mayor Mitchel and prospective organization by clergymen of many faiths for work in the cause have given impetus to the movement to get 100,000 new members of the American Red Cross from New York City and the metropolitan district. This is part of a nation-wide campaign to get 1,000,000 new members in the organization by Decoration Day. The initiation fee is $1.

With the co-operation of the President the American Red Cross has recently appointed a New York City Campaign Committee to obtain the 100,000 new members which the Metropolitan District has been called upon to furnish. Mayor Mitchel is Acting Honorary Chairman of this committee. The other members are:

Seward Prosser, Chairman; Robert Bacon, James Barber, Cornelius N. Bliss, James P. Boyle, N. P. Davison, Robert W. de Forest, Daniel Guggenheim, Charles F. Minor, Charles F. Murphy, Charles D. Norton, the Rev. Leighton Parks, Frederick Pratt, J. D. Ryan, Olin J. Stephens, F. W. Underwood, Alfred E. White, Otto Bannard, U. N. Bethell, G. C. Boldt, C. A. Coffin, W. A. Day, William B. Franklin, Darwin P. Kingsley, Charles L. Morse, H. G. S. Noble, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles A. Peabody, Eugene N. Rosenquest, Alfred E. Smith, Frank Trumbull, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

The Mayor's Appeal.

Mayor Mitchel has issued this proclamation:

To the Citizens of New York:

In the nation-wide movement for 1,000,000 members in the American Red Cross, there has been apportioned to the metropolitan district the privilege and responsibility of securing 100,000 enrollments between now and Memorial Day.

This cause, so close to the heart of every American, has my unqualified approval, and I bespeak for it your earnest and immediate co-operation.

The Red Cross is the nation's arm for relief in time of American soldier and sailor in time of war, and to communities overwhelmed by disaster in time of peace.

Chartered and supervised by Congress, the Red Cross appeals to every patriotism in asking that numerically the society be placed in a position to compare favorably with the Red Cross of Japan, Germany, Russia, and other nations.

You will be invited to take part in this movement upon grounds immensely more important than those implied by the nominal membership dues, and I confidently expect that, as in other instances where New York City's patriotism has been appealed to, there will be so prompt and overwhelming a response that American cities generally will be inspired to follow our example.

Shall we not add a new and patriotic significance to Memorial Day by doing our part between now and May 30.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

The committee is making a strenuous effort to bring into co-operation every church member, every club member, every factory employé—in fact, everybody in the city.

The Clergymen's Plans.

Representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths will unite in a luncheon conference at the Hotel Savoy today at 1 o'clock to plan a campaign among the churches of the metropolitan district to help in enrolling the 100,000 members from the city and vicinity.

Miss Mabel Boardman, a member of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, will describe the work of the Red Cross. Cardinal Farley has designated Mgr. M. J. Lavelle to represent the Catholics of the metropolitan district. Rabbi Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El will represent the Hebrew congregations of the city, and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman will speak for the Protestants. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton will preside.

During a week to be designated at the luncheon committees will be appointed in all the churches of the city to enroll church attendants as members.

Count Rudolph Traun, President of the Austrian Red Cross, in a recent issue of the American Red Cross Magazine, described as follows how Austria suffered from lack of Red Cross preparedness:

The Austrian Red Cross was not prepared for war. Nobody in Austria-Hungary believed that it was probable, or even possible. Then all of a sudden the conflagration burst upon us and we knew, the Austrian Red Cross knew, that we had been caught napping. Let not the American people permit their Red Cross to go through the same experience. I hope America will have no war. I hope this great country will be spared the tragedy and misery through which the countries of Europe must now pass. But I trust, just the same, that the American Red Cross and the American people will profit from our experience and forever in time of peace for the emergencies of war.

When the war broke out the Austrian Red Cross had no hospitals, only a handful of physicians, and hardly any professional nurses. Looking upon the Red Cross as something symbolical of the brotherhood of men rather than a practical organization to deal with actual war conditions, our society had only a small number of members, and consequently a limited income.

All of a sudden I faced a condition which none of us dared to think likely to confront us in our own day. Over night our work assumed proportions we had never dreamed of. Wounded soldiers came crowding back from the front. The military hospitals were filled almost before we knew it, and thousands of other wounded men had to be taken care of. This duty fell upon our shoulders, and ours alone. During the war we have quadrupled the number of our members, but that still is not enough. Not counting the expenditures of our new war branches throughout the country, the Vienna Central Committee of the Austrian Red Cross has spent so far about $3,000,000.

Count Truan acknowledges and expresses gratitude for American gifts of money and hospital supplies to the Austrian Red Cross.

CAPT. W. NEWMAN STRICKEN.

Motor Boat Expert in Hospital Suffering from Apoplexy.

Captain William Newman, 52 years old, of 139 East Sixteenth Street, an expert in the management of motor boats and known to thousands of motor-boat enthusiasts in this city, is seriously ill at the Flushing Hospital in Flushing suffering with what the attending physicians believe to be a stroke of cerebral apoplexy. For a time his identity was unknown. It became known when the detectives of the Flushing precinct started investigation yesterday afternoon on what they believed to be a mystery.

Late Saturday evening word was sent to the police that a stranger was seriously ill at the home of Miss Mary Foulk at 122 Tenth Avenue, College Point. When Patrolman Gutknecht went there he was told that the man had stumbled into the house carrying a string of fish and was unable to give an account of himself. Dr. J. D. MacPherson of College Point was called, and he directed the removal of the man to the Flushing Hospital. There he was identified as Captain Newman.

Captain Newman three years ago piloted a newly invented kerosene-driven motor boat across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Portsmouth.

Talmage-Chappell Engagement.

Dr. Walter F. Chappell of 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, announces the engagement of his younger daughter, Miss Constance L. Chappell, to Edward T. H. Talmage, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage, of 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Bernardsville, N. J. Miss Chappell was a débutante of a year ago, and is a sister of Mrs. H. Rudolph Kunhardt and of Walter F. Chappell, Jr. Mr. Talmage has a brother, Prentice Talmage. No date has been set for the wedding.

PRESIDENT LAUDS WORK OF BIBLE SOCIETY

Its Agents, He Says, Like Shuttles, Weave the Spirits of Men Together.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson, speaking at a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Bible Society today, dwelt on the usefulness of the Bible in drawing peoples together.

"In proportion as men yield themselves to the kindly light of the Gospel," he said, "they are bound together in the bonds of mutual understanding and assured peace."

"It is a very interesting circumstance, perhaps I might add a disappointing circumstance," said the President, "that the world should have so late wakened to its obligation and opportunity in respect to the spread of the Scripture. We are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the American Bible Society, and there are other Bible societies older than it, but 100 years is a very small part of the history of Christianity, and this great Bible is the main vehicle of Christianity. Widespread, systematic missionary endeavor is also modern and recent as gauged by the measures of history; and it is with a sort of feeling that we stand at the youth, at the beginning of hope of what may be accomplished by these means when we think of this great work and of its rapid progress and spread. * * *

"The work of the Bible societies of the world is the one great nondenominational missionary enterprise. I suppose that you can discover the lines that run between denominations in the Bible, although I must say I have never been able to discover them. They have been drawn out by differences of temperament and point of view which I take leave to say are external to the Bible itself. And this process of division and diversity ought surely to be offset and reversed by the process which sends abroad through the earth this opportunity to drink directly at the sources of divine inspiration, without overmuch intervention and interpretation, to drink directly from the Word of God itself the suggestion which it inevitably bears to the human spirit, no matter where you touch it.

"So that, to my mind, the colporteurs, the agents of the Bible Society, the men who, tramping through countrysides or traveling by every sort of conveyance in every sort of land, carrying with them little cargoes of books containing the Word of God and spreading them, seem like the shuttles in a great loom that is weaving the spirits of men together.

"A hundred years cannot accomplish that miracle, a hundred years cannot realize that vision; but if the weaving goes on, if the light continues to be spread, if men do not lose heart in this great, ideal enterprise, it will some day be accomplished, and a light will shine upon the earth in which man cannot go astray."

DOMINICAN PRESIDENT QUITS UNDER PRESSURE

Jimenez Resigns His Post to Avert Intervention by the United States.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 7.—General Juan Jimenez, President of Santo Domingo, has resigned. He took this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States. Quiet has been restored. Congress will appoint a Provisional President.

The situation growing out of the attempt to overthrow the Administration of President Jimenez, which resulted in an outbreak of hostilities here on Friday, is now less critical. The notification given yesterday by William W. Russell, American Minister, that armed intervention would follow within seventy-two hours unless hostilities between the opposing factions ceased was unofficial, but was considered a plain warning. There is much excitement among the population over the situation.

SCHIFF GIFT OF $50,000.

Fund to Perpetuate Yiddish Classics in English.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Announcement of a gift of $50,000 by Jacob H. Schiff, to be used in translating and perpetuating in the English language a number of the best Yiddish classics, was made tonight, at the annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America, which was held at Dropsie College.

Mr. Schiff a year ago made a like contribution of $50,000 to the society to finance a new revision of the Jewish Bible. This work is well under way, and the officers of the society tonight announced that the new Bible, printed in English, would be off the presses by September.

Mr. Schiff in an address at the meeting of the society tonight asserted that Yiddish was not a modern language, if a real language at all, and could have no future in America.

"Children of immigrants," he said, "who are born here or come here in very young years, and who go to our public schools, will not find Yiddish sympathetic. They will avoid speaking it and reading it, even if they hear it in their homes."

Mr. Schiff also denounced the proposed Jewish Congress as the work of "a handful of agitators for political purposes."

The following officers were elected by the Publication Society: President, Simon Miller, Philadelphia; Vice President, Henry M. Leipziger, New York; Second Vice President, Horace Stern, Philadelphia.

DIRECTS WARSHIP AT SEA.

Daniels in Easy Communication with Battleship Off Virginia Capes.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In the continuation today of the navy's wireless war game practical demonstrations in directing warships at sea and naval movements on land were given by wireless and wire telephone and telegraph.

Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson directed the battleship New Hampshire fifty miles at sea off the Virginia Capes.

Secretary Daniels telephoned to Captain Chandler to return to the mouth of the Potomac River tomorrow and participate in tests which will be held with the Annapolis Naval Academy. Mr. Daniels said tonight the wireless telephone conversations were clear and distinct.

PROTESTS GRADE TRACKS.

Civic Organizations Urge Mayor to Sign the Ellenbogen Bill.

For the conference of representatives of thirteen civic organizations, including the Citizens' Union and the City Club, Miles M. Dawson has filed with Mayor Mitchel an answer to the arguments against the Ellenbogen bill, made by Ira Place, Vice President of the New York Central. This bill declares the use of the New York Central tracks at grade along the streets and parks of the city a nuisance.

If the Mayor does not sign the bill or if the Board of Estimate does not make satisfactory arrangements with the railroad company in any future consideration of the marginal plans, says Mr. Dawson, responsibility will devolve upon the Mayor for "having failed to secure for the city authorities the extensive powers granted by this bill, possession of which would have enabled the city to insist upon the incorporation of such improvements in the proposed contract as seemed reasonably called for, whereas in the absence of such powers the railroad company may indefinitely continue the nuisance now existing if its terms are not acceded to."

PRESBYTERY DENIES LICENSING HERETICS

Moderator Mendenhall Defines Beliefs of Recent Union Seminary Graduates.

CHRIST'S DIVINITY ACCEPTED

Denied That There Was Any Lukewarmness Toward the Miracles and the Resurrection.

The Rev. Dr. Harlan G. Mendenhall, Moderator of the Presbytery of New York, made a statement last night concerning the charge of disloyalty brought by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, which is to be taken up by the General Assembly on May 18 at Atlantic City, defining the religious beliefs of the three graduates of Union Seminary, whose licensing caused Cincinnati to demand that New York be cut off from membership.

"There has evidently been a misunderstanding," said the Rev. Dr. Mendenhall, "as to the attitude of those young men on questions of a doctrinal nature. For example, they have been spoken of as denying any belief in the Virgin birth. As a matter of fact, they declared that they believed in the preexistence of Christ as a person and his incarnation as Jesus of Nazareth. They did not deny a belief in the Virgin birth.

"All three of the candidates expressed their belief in the miracles of the Lord, in the raising of Lazarus from the dead, and in the resurrection of our Lord himself and His appearances to His disciples, as reported in the gospels.

"The Presbytery of New York is heartily and fully loyal to the evangelical faith and to the standards of the Presbyterian Church, and it is careful and zealous in upholding that faith and those standards. It has never defied nor does it intend to defy the authority of the General Assembly, for whose deliverances it has the highest respect."

It has been learned that after the vote had been taken, which was 64 in favor of licensing and 3 against, the Presbytery felt that there had never been greater spiritual harmony attending the examination of candidates, and at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Jowett all rose and joined in singing the hymn, "Blessed Be the Tie that Binds."

When the General Assembly convenes, one of its first acts will be to refer the case of the New York Presbytery to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. There will then be the question whether or not it will be reported out. If the committee does not bring it before the Assembly, a powerful conservative vote would be required to have it taken up on the floor of the house.

$150,000 HOME FOR GIRLS.

Mrs. Oscar S. Straus's Gift Is Memorial to Her Mother.

With a gift of $150,000 by Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, the Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls has purchased a four-story building at 319 East Seventeenth Street, which will be improved and altered for a home and neighborhood work, and will be known as the Hannah Lavanburg Home. The gift is a memorial to Mrs. Straus's mother, who was Mrs. Hannah Lavanburg.

The work of the Clara de Hirsch Home will be divided. The immigrant work for girls will be taken care of at the new building in East Seventeenth Street, while the work for girls employed will be taken care of at the uptown institution known as the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls.

The home has for the last twelve years occupied leased quarters at 320 Second Avenue. The officers of the home are: President, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus; Vice President, Mrs. Joseph E. Hoffman; Treasurer, Miss Henrietta Beer; Secretary, Miss Carrie Wise. On the Board of Directors are Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger, Mrs. Henry Frank, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Mrs. Walter Liebman, and Mrs. Martin Vogel.

WHITMAN TO CUT $1,000,000.

Will Approve $7,000,000 to Barge Canal Sinking Fund.

Governor Whitman, who came down from Albany yesterday for today's ceremonies in connection with the breaking of ground for the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, said at the St. Regis last night that he expected to reduce by about $1,000,000 the items, aggregating $52,781,131, in the General Appropriation bill. He will confer today with Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey, who aided in the drafting of the Governor's tentative budget bill.

The Governor has been urged to veto approximately $7,000,000 to the Barge Canal sinking fund on the ground that there is already a large surplus in it. The Governor said he was in thorough accord with the view that the contribution was unnecessary, but that the Constitution left him no choice in the matter, and that he would be compelled to approve it. Prominent lawyers have told the Governor that if he heeded the request of the Merchants' Association he would commit an impeachable offence.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES STODDARD, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Mount Holly, N. J., died on Saturday at his home in Philadelphia, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. ADELINA BLAKESLEE DU BOIS, widow of Professor Augustus Jay Du Bois, who occupied the chair of civil engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, died on Friday at her home in New Haven Conn.

CHARLES N. DRAKE, a civil war veteran, and for many years editor and owner of The Cranford Journal, died Saturday at his home in Cranford, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. ETHEL BANGS WALLACE of this city and Boston, died on Saturday at her home here, 122 East Thirty-fourth Street.

GEORGE H. DAY, the oldest member of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, in his ninety-second year. He was a deacon of the church for fifty years.

EDWARD WANDERLICH, father of Mrs. H. I. Pels, wife of the Superintendent of the Belmont Park race track, died on Saturday in the Greenpoint Hospital, in his seventieth year.

FATHER AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, formerly confessor to Count Tolstoy, the author, died on Saturday at his ranch, near Hayward, Cal., where he had lived for thirty years.

JOHN ROSS, for many years associated with the Alexander Smith Company of Yonkers, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home, 510 West 124th Street, in his sixty-first year.

MICHAEL KENNEDY, for twenty-five years a newsdealer of Greenwich, Conn., died on Saturday in the Greenwich Hospital, in his fifty-first year.

ANDRE BLUMENFELD-SCIAMA, eldest son of Henri Blumenfeld-Sciama, a member of the firm of Sciama & Co., feather importers of this city, was killed on April 11, while serving with the French Army near Verdun, according to news which reached here yesterday.

Mrs. RACHEL BADT, widow of Marcus Badt, formerly a dry goods merchant, died at her home, 37 Grand Street, in her sixtieth year.

Dr. LOUIS J. PHELAN of the American Colony in Paris, died in that city yesterday. He was a graduate of the Medical College of the University of Chicago, and had been engaged recently in Red Cross work.

Mrs. ANN DUGAN, wife of Hugh Dugan, died on Saturday at her home, 430 Avenue C, in Bayonne, N. J. She was the mother of Assemblyman John J. Dugan, sponsor of the boxing bill passed by the last New Jersey Legislature.

JAMES MONROE, one of the oldest residents of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his son-in-law there, in his eighty-fourth year.

FREDERICK E. ACKER, 55 years old, for twenty-five years with Rand, McNally & Co., died yesterday after a short illness at his residence, the Adlon Apartments, Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. Mr. Acker was in the Chicago branch of Rand, McNally & Co. for a number of years, coming to New York ten years ago.

Mrs. ARMENIA S. WHITE, pioneer advocate of woman suffrage in this country, died yesterday in Concord, N. H., at the age of 99 years.

HIGGINS & SEITER,
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
APPROPRIATE WEDDING GIFTS
DINNERWARE AND GLASSWARE FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

MEMORIAL TO DR. STRONG.

Many Testimonials to Services of the Noted Churchman.

Memorial services for the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, founder of the American Institute of Social Service, were held yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson is pastor. Dr. Strong died on April 28 in Roosevelt Hospital.

Nathaniel M. Pratt, Secretary of the Institute, spoke of Dr. Strong as a pioneer of the American Church, and read letters from prominent persons who were unable to attend the services. Among the writers were Theodore Roosevelt, Washington Gladden, the Rev. Dr. Graham Taylor, Bishop David H. Greer, Lyman Abbott, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

Dr. Jefferson, in his address, referred to Dr. Strong as an author, prophet and seer of great spiritual power. General Ballington Booth, Commander of the Volunteers of America, declared that 1,000 officers of the Volunteers desired to pay their tribute to the faithful friend they had lost.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise declared Dr. Strong had made the Church lovable by making it serviceable, and was the only man not of the Jewish faith who had addressed Dr. Wise's congregation. The Rev. Charles Stelzle declared that Dr. Strong's book, "Our Country," was one of the greatest books he ever read. Addresses were also made by Mornay Williams, Vice President of the Institute, and James H. Ecob.

PRIEST DIES IN SACRISTY.

The Rev. S. B. Hedges of Newark Stricken After Mass.

A few minutes after he had celebrated the 9 o'clock mass in St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Newark, yesterday morning, the Rev. Samuel B. Hedges, the rector, dropped dead in the sacristy. He was found unconscious by altar boys and last rites of the Church were administered by the Rev. Father James Cullinane, a curate. Dr. E. M. Richman, who attended the service, was summoned, but said that Father Hedges was beyond medical aid.

Father Hedges was born in Circleville, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855. He was educated for the priesthood at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. He was ordained June 11, 1881, and celebrated his first mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manhattan. He later became a curate at St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth. In January, 1904, Father Hedges established St. Stephen's Church in Arlington. He succeeded the Rev. Father Eugene P. Carroll as rector of St. Bridget's Church in January, 1912.

He is survived by three sisters, one, a Mrs. E. Campion, who lives at 112 West 116th Street, Manhattan.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DENSEN.—May 1, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Densen, a daughter.

FRIEDMAN.—May 2, 601 West 177th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Friedman, a daughter.

GOTTLIEB.—May 2, 8,798 21st Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Gottlieb, a daughter.

REICHBART.—May 6, 45 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Reichbart, a daughter.

SIMON.—May 5, Conroy's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Simon, a daughter.

WEINSTEIN.—May 1, 160 Hewes St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Weinstein, a daughter.

Engaged

BRAUN — SPRINGMEYER.—Viola Springmeyer to Charles W. Braun.

BYRNE—FREUDENFELS.—Margaret Freudenfels to A. F. Byrne.

COHN — MINZESHEIMER.—Bellie Minzesheimer to Laurence I. Cohn.

FISCHL — MARKS. — Rae Marks to Jacob Fischl.

KAHANE—WILNER.—Anna Wilner to Max Kahane.

LOWENTHAL—BERK.—Billie G. Berk to Ben Lowenthal.

MENDEL—KELLER.—Maurine Keller to Herbert S. Mendel.

MEYER—WOLFF.—Rosalind D. Wolff to Paul Meyer.

MILLER—COOPER.—Rose Cooper to Samuel H. Miller.

NEWMAN—BAHR.—Minnie S. Bahr to Norman C. Newman.

SCHENKEL—HAUSER.—Sophia Hauser to Max Schenkel.

SEIDEN—SCHWAB.—Gertrude Schwab to Samuel M. Seiden.

SINGERMAN—FIEDLER.—Fay Fiedler to Theodore Singerman.

STERN—EINHORN.—Nettie Einhorn to Harold L. Stern

WATSON—LIPPMAN.—Irene Lippman to Burton Watson.

Married.

CHITTENDEN—CARRANZA.—May 7, 1916, at San Jose, Costa Rica, Jessie Lydia Carranza, daughter of Don Leonidas Carranza P., to George Peters Chittenden, son of the late Horace H. and Mrs. Horace H. Chittenden.

SIMON—BAUM.—May 3, Mildred Baum to David M. Simon.

TESCHNER—GURVICH.—May 4, Gertrude Gurvich to Mortimer Teschner.

Died.

ACKER.—On May 7, Frederick E., aged 55, at his residence, the Adlon Apartments, 200 West 54th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAUMGARTEN.—On Sunday, May 7, Anna, widow of Morris H. Baumgarten, and dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Loud Astrich, Mrs. Joseph Wertheimer, Elias F., and Blanche Baumgarten. Funeral at her late residence, 901 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, May 9, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BEEGLE.—At Far Rockaway, N. Y., early Saturday morning, Lavinia B. Beegle, wife of William H. Beegle, in her 67th year. Funeral services at Far Rockaway, Sunday, at 5 o'clock; Ocean Grove, N. J., at 2 o'clock Monday.

BERRY.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Saturday, May 6, Grace Wisner Berry, wife of Burton Judson Berry, in her 36th year. Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, May 9, at 1:30 P. M.

BLASER.—On Saturday, May 6, 1916, Frederick Blaser, aged 53 years. Funeral service at his home, 510 West 171st St., on Monday, May 8, at 8 P. M.

BRADLEY.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, May 6, 1916, Katherine M., widow of John H. Bradley, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral private from her late residence, 401 William St., Tuesday, May 9, at 3:30 P. M.

BRITTON.—At Bronxville, on May 7, Ethel Lombard Britton, daughter of A. Dudley and Emily Lombard Britton, aged 6 years. Funeral private.

FLOY.—Suddenly, on May 5, 1916, Henry Floy, beloved husband of Alice Van Benschoten Floy, in the 50th year of his age. Funeral services will be held from St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West 76th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., on Monday, May 8, at 1 P. M.

GEROW.—At his residence, 83 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday,

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Collateral Trust 4s, due 1929

Tax Exempt in New York State

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Net earnings for the past seven years have averaged over 5½ times interest charges.

Price 93 and Interest To net over 4.70%

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

5% and 6% Bonds

Conservative investment bonds have as their security property values well in excess of the outstanding issues, and earnings largely beyond interest requirements. Such investments are worthy of your entire confidence.

Our offerings include conservative investment bonds of the following types:

Railroad Public Utility
Municipal Industrial

Send for Circular 1566, "Current Bond Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Canadian Municipal Bonds

Principal and Interest payable in New York

These bonds may be now purchased to yield

5⅛% to 6⅛%

We have prepared a special May List of offerings, which we will gladly mail on request.

Circular A-15

Wood, Gundy & Co.

14 Wall St., New York

Toronto Montreal London

May Circular

Municipals
Yielding 3.80% - 4.75%

Railroads
Yielding 4.23% - 4.95%

Public Utilities
Yielding 4.93% - 5.75%

List of above bonds, including New York and New Jersey Tax Exempt issues, sent on request for Circular AG-12

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco Cleveland

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

$100,000

Birmingham, Ala.

5% Funding Bonds

Due Sept. 30th, 1941

Price to yield about 4⅜%

Circular on application

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

BOSTON CHICAGO

Municipal Bonds

Free From Income Tax

To Net 4.25% to 5.50%

List "T" sent on request

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway, New York

$100,000

Maine Central

Refunding 4½s

Due Dec. 1, 1935

Price to yield 4.45%

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Correspondents:

R. L. Day & Co. Boston

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The net effect on the stock market of last week's momentous events was a fractional gain. In the week's movements all other considerations were subordinated to the German reply to our demands and to the action which this Government was expected to take on Germany's reply. The forward movement which expressed the final opinion of the financial community so far as last week's operations were concerned did not indicate that Wall Street believed that the German note put an end to the submarine controversy. It was very far from taking that view, but it did feel that Germany's response would be accepted by the American Government as sufficiently meeting its demands. It was to this particular phase of the matter that Wall Street addressed its inquiries, and when upbidding stocks at the close of the week it was not concerning itself with the possible ultimate consequences of accepting assurances hedged about as the German assurances are. It left the future to the future. The bears who covered their short sales, the other traders who came into the market or who increased their holdings, and the followers of commission houses who likewise bought were in practical fashion expressing their belief that another crisis in our relations with Germany had passed. That, however, was all. Some of the men most influential in forming the judgment of the financial district said at the week's close that they regarded the matter as still far from unsettled. Very few seemed to be of the opinion that our controversy with Germany was definitely at an end.

Traders had feared a break with Germany as something which, for the time being, would greatly unsettle the market, although more substantial financial opinion was that, save temporarily, a break with Germany would not adversely effect the American financial or business situation. From Monday until the close on Thursday the market was reactionary after the ubidding of prices the previous week. That had been based on the assumption that the German reply would be favorable, but last week some doubt was felt less too much had been assumed in respect to the German response. The publication of the note was begun on Friday, before the opening of the market, but there was no chance to digest it all before trading began for that day. The first passages of the note left the impression that no concessions would be granted. The market broke violently in the first few minutes of trading, but when time had been had to read the balance of the note, traders came to the conclusion that there was enough in it in the way of compliance with American demands to lead the Government to accept it. That brought an immediate change. From heavy sellers traders turned heavy buyers, and before the close of that day had carried the market well above the final prices of the previous session. The movement was carried considerably further on Saturday.

It is interesting to compare the present status of the stock market with what it was just a year ago, when the Lusitania was sunk. At the lowest point touched on the Sussex crisis the general level of prices was more than 16 points above the low figure touched on the sinking of the Lusitania. The broad movements of the stock market, as measured by the average of the leading fifty issues since the beginning of last year, with special reference to the effects of the submarine controversy, may be set down as follows:

Pre-Lusitania—Market high, 73.36, April 30, 1915.
Lusitania sinking—Low, 64.14, May 10.
Subsequent high, 94.13, Oct. 22.
Sussex crisis—Low, 80.91, April 22, 1916; recovery to 86.42, May 1.
Reaction on publication of German reply, 82.39, May 5.
Last Saturday's high, 85.99, May 6.

What is the main impression this record leaves? Unmistakably it is that the American security market has been governed by conditions which are regarded as paramount to any influence which might be exerted as a result of our controversy with Germany over her illegal submarine warfare. The crisis which have punctuated that controversy have found reflection, sometimes acute reflection, in the stock market, but on each occasion it has rallied quickly and has gone on its way. The broad movement represented in the reaction from last year's high prices was unassociated with the course of our diplomatic exchanges with Berlin. Our trade position and trade outlook, our financial situation and the sum total of the economic factors making up the American position, such as it is today, are regarded as too firmly founded to be seriously assailed, no matter what the outcome of our controversy with Germany.

The solid facts of the American economic situation, peculiarly favorable in many respects, furnish the real basis for the stock market and enable it easily to recover from such concern as attends the recurring crisis in our international relations. Despite our new position in world affairs, the home position is the one which still is the dominant influence in our business life, and the stock market could hardly more clearly reflect that fact than it has reflected it by the great willingness which it shows to throw off the influence of an international crisis and by the fact that it has made great forward strides since Germany began to commit acts of war against the United States.

Recently new indication has been given of the progress which is being made in home trade. It is found in the largely increased volume of imports which soon after the start of the war became subnormal, but which now has attained figures never before reached. Our exports, likewise, have lately gone on increasing, but the main significance of the recent statements of our foreign trade seems to lie in the growth in imports, which reflects very clearly the larger consumption of goods at home, affording indirect testimony of the increased activity of domestic trade. Here are figures of the imports and exports for the first three months of this year, with the increases over the preceding month:

	Exports.	Increase Over Prev. Mo.
January	$330,146,689	*$29,159,803
February	402,991,118	72,844,429
March	409,850,425	6,859,307
	Imports.	**Increase Over Prev. Mo.**
January	$184,302,942	$12,470,437
February	193,935,117	9,632,175
March	213,589,785	19,654,668

*Decrease.

The March figures compared with December show an increase of 13 per cent. in exports, but an increase of 24 per cent. in imports. Compared with December, 1914, they show an increase of 67 per cent. in exports and an increase of no less than 86 per cent. in imports. This rise in imports, tending to bring about a more normal relation between imports and exports, is significant in other respects than as an indication of increased home demand for goods. It is a tendency which promises to be helpful in our foreign trade itself, for only by correcting the excessive margin between imports and exports could we hope to maintain indefinitely our recent volume of trade. In the long run goods sold must be paid for in the shape of goods bought, and we must import more if we are to continue to export more, or even as much as we have lately been exporting.

Unmistakably great prosperity has come to the United States, but with it very naturally have come the problems inevitably associated with a rapid growth in business. Labor, withopt which no large scale industrial or commercial progress could be possible, is making present prosperity the occasion for improving its position in respect to wages and conditions of labor. Unfortunately, controversies growing out of labor demands, have, in some instances, led to strikes or lockouts, and in some cases to violence. But these are the exceptions rather than the rule. Last week brought a formal agreement between the anthracite miners and the operators as an agreement had previously been reached in the bituminous districts. The railway demands, in some respect the most important of all so far as the public at large is concerned, have yet to be settled, but there is no great fear that these demands will be settled otherwise than amicably by some form of arbitration. These labor demands are part of the price which has to be paid for prosperity, but fundamentally they are not disturbing, for the reason that prosperity could not be lasting unless labor, which represents the vast majority of consumers, shared in that prosperity.

LONDON MARKET SLOWS UP.

Conscription and Our Submarine Protest Restrain Dealings.

LONDON, May 7.—Political factors still make for restraint in Stock Exchange operations. Compulsory national service for all men of military age, which is about to be enacted, imposes caution on many members and clerks likely to be called to the colors, and also on investors, so that the tendency has been to close engagements and to limit the employment of funds to the purchase of public securities. The submarine controversy between the United States and Germany also has a restraining influence, and the markets accordingly have been quiet, with a dull tone, although a steadying effect has been exerted by the suppression of the Dublin revolt. The fall of Kut had been too long expected to have had a noticeable effect.

The half-yearly dividend was deducted from the 4½ per cent. war loan Tuesday last, reducing the price to 95⅛, but buyers were not tempted by the lower level, and the quotation broke through 95. Other stocks have been slightly reactionary, and only late in the week was any attention directed to British railway securities. Foreign bonds found small support.

French national loan bonds were in demand last week. American securities were idle, being influenced solely by Wall Street. Grand Trunk lost ground, owing to the necessity of borrowing from the Canadian Government on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific, for which the parent company assumed important obligations.

Among speculative counters rubber shares lost favor, as a result of the sharp fall in the commodity. Shipping securities retained their popularity. Mexican mining shares were still wanted, and there was some buying of silver shares in consequence of the continuous rise in the metal.

The recent expectation of the final abandonment of minimum prices is unlikely to be fulfilled in the early future, owing to the continued opposition of certain bankers. The fixed prices of British railway prior charge stocks, however, may shortly be lifted.

BOURSE TRADING GROWS.

Paris Stock Dealings Increase, with Quotations Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 7.—The Bourse closed firm yesterday with the markets expanding. Rentes were strong, the final sale being at 63, while the war loan closed weak at 88, ex coupon, which is payable May 15. A further rise in peseta exchange brought a renewal of the demand for Spanish external funds. There was some recovery in Mexican mining shares, but rubbers were weak in sympathy with London and because of the difficulty of freighting the commodity. Copper shares enjoyed a further rise.

The feature of the week was the announcement of a State scheme for the mobilisation of neutral securities on French hands to stabilize exchanges. Argentine, Brazilian, Dutch, Egyptian, Scandinavian, Spanish, Swiss, and Uruguayan State funds, Spanish railway securities, and Suez Canal shares are included in the plan. The State agrees to add 25 per cent. to the net annual return on securities deposited with it. In the event of such securities being sold by the State, the latter will pay the owners the highest market quotation during the preceding quarter. "Bearer" scrip only is eligible. The period of the loan is fixed at one year as a minimum and three years as a maximum.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
May 1	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
May 2	4.76⅜	4.76	4.76⅛
May 3	4.76	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
May 4	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
May 5	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
May 6	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
May 1	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
May 2	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅜
May 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅜
May 4	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
May 5	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
May 6	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.76⅛		$4.76⅞
Low	4.75¼		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	$4.80		$4.80½
Low	4.79¼		4.79⅝
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅛
Low	4.73⅞		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.78⅛		4.79¼

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
May 1	5.92⅜	5.93¼	5.93	5.92	5.92½	5.92¼
May 2	5.93	5.93⅜	5.93¼	5.93¼	5.93	5.93
May 3	5.93⅝	5.94	5.94	5.93	5.93¼	5.93¼
May 4	5.94¼	5.94⅝	5.94½	5.93⅝	5.93⅜	5.93⅜
May 5	5.94¼	5.94½	5.94½	5.93⅝	5.93⅜	5.93⅝
May 6	5.94¼	5.94½	5.94⅝	5.93⅝	5.93⅜	5.93⅝
Week's range—			Demand.			Cables.
High			5.92¾			5.92
Low			5.94⅝			5.93⅞

BERLIN.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Demand.		
May 1	76.37½	75.37½	76.37½
May 2	76.37½	76.37½	76.37½
May 3	76.37½	76.12½	76.12½
May 4	76.18¾	76.12½	76.12½
May 5	78.00	76.50	76.62½
May 6	76.50	76.50	76.50
	Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.
May 1	76.50	75.50	76.50
May 2	76.50	76.50	76.50
May 3	76.43¾	76.25	76.25
May 4	76.31¼	76.25	76.25
May 5	78.12½	76.62½	76.75
May 6	76.62¾	76.62½	76.62½
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		78.00	78.12½
Low		75.37½	75.50

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's. Dem.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's. Dem.	Italy. Cab's.
May 1	5.18	5.17½	41.93¾	42.06¾	6.22
May 2	5.18⅜	5.18	41.87½	42.00	6.21
May 3	5.18⅜	5.18	41.12½	41.25	6.21½
May 4	5.19⅛	5.18⅜	41.25	41.37½	6.24½
May 5	5.19	5.18	41.25	41.41¼	6.27½
May 6	5.20	5.19	41.25	41.37½	6.31
	Russia. Cables.	Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Dem.	Greece. Cables.
May 1	30.80	13.50	13.20	19.33	19.38
May 2	30.95	13.10	13.15	19.33	19.38
May 3	31.00	13.15	13.20	19.33	19.38
May 4	31.00	13.15	13.20	19.33	19.38
May 5	31.00	13.20	13.25	19.33	19.38
May 6	31.00	13.25	13.30	19.33	19.38

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 6, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,747,500	$375,734,950
Same period last year	23,837,200	299,381,700
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.58 86.14	87.35 86.19
Same period a year ago	84.39 83.95	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	103	102	102	13
A. G. M. sub. ctfs. f.p.	104	104	104	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97⅜	97⅜	29
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	8
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	25
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	111¼	109	110	87½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	91⅞	92	139
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝	31½
Am. H. T. cv. 4s	101	101	101	4
Am. Thread 4s	98	98	98	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	118½	118½	118½	1
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	75⅝	75	75⅝	19
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93½	93⅝	94
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92⅝	93	159½
A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s, reg.	92	92	92	1
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	102⅜	102	102⅜	8
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜	41
At., T. & S. Fe 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	9
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85¼	85	85¼	16
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, sta.	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s	103¼	102⅝	103	8
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92½	91	92	32
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86⅝	85½	85½	16
B. & O. pr. ln. 3½s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	19
B. & O. pr. l. 3½s, reg.	91½	91½	91½	2
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	91⅜	91	91¼	72
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96	95⅝	95½	144
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	91	90⅜	90⅜	3
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s	100¼	100⅛	100¼	177
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87	86¾	86⅝	40
Beech Creek 4s	96	95⅞	96	12
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	183
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103¾	103⅞	40
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	9
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	143
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	18
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	4
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87¾	87	87	9
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98¾	98¼	98¼	22
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅛	100	100	22
Central Leather 5s	102	101¾	102	87
Central New Eng. 4s	81	81	81	2
Central of N. J. 5s	117½	117½	117½	2
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Central Pacific 4s	89	88½	89	37½
Central Pacific 3½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1½
Central Vermont 4s	83	83	83	13½
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Georgia 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107½	105½	107½	7
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	86	85½	85¾	34
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91	90¾	90¾	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	47¼	46	47½	20
Chicago & Alton 3s	59	59	59	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93	92¾	92¾	16
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98¼	98	98¼	158
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97¾	97⅝	97¾	2
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	99½	99½	99½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85	85	85	12
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	80	76	80	12
C. & E. Ill. 6s, t. r., double stamped	72	71	72	8
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s, tr. r.	22	21½	21½	23
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107	107	107	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71¾	71½	71¾	2
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	21	21	21	1
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4s, A	92¼	92	92¼	8
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, S.	107¼	107	107¼	93½
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¼	91⅝	92⅛	9
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¼	95	95⅛	231
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	93⅜	93	93	17
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	15
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100⅝	100	100⅜	87
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103⅜	103¼	103¼	5
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	90¼	89½	90¼	19
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	95	95	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	94½	94½	94½	5
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	5
C. & N. W. d. 5s	103¼	104⅜	104⅜	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	96⅛	95⅜	96⅛	2
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101½	10
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83	81¼	84¼	18
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71⅜	68½	71⅜	737
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	49	47	48¾	107
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., sta.	47½	46¼	47½	78
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., doub. sta.	45	42	45	129
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series O	95	92	92	3
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	107½	107½	107½	3
C., St. P., M. & O. d. 5s	102	102	102	1
Chile Copper 7s	133	130	131	76½
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	83½	83	83½	26
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	76¼	73⅞	75⅞	4
Cl. Sh. Line 4½s	100¼	99⅜	100½	2
Col. Industrial 5s	75⅜	73½	75½	11
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	64	64	64	22
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91	91	91	3
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	4
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	81½	81	81½	6
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122	121¼	122	21
Corn. Pr. R.s.f. 5s, '31	99½	99½	99½	1
Corn. Pr. R.s.f. 5s, '34	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	4
Cub.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	99⅜	99⅜	12
DEL & HUD. ref. 4s	97½	97	97⅛	27
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	107½	106⅝	107½	12
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	66	65	65½	79
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78	77	77½	7
Det. City Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Detroit United 4½s	80¼	79½	79⅝	30
Dist. Securities 5s	77⅜	76	76½	643
Dul. & Ir. Range 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
E.T.VA.&GA.cons.5s	105⅝	105½	105⅝	2
Elg., Jol. & E. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	86	85	85½	38
Erie gen. 4s	74½	74	74⅛	14
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	70⅜	70	70	12
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	77⅜	77¼	77¼	53
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	84¾	84½	85¼	354½
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¾	5
FLA. C. & PENN. cons. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	5
Flint & P. M. 6s	101	101	101	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105½	105⅜	105⅜	13
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	105	104⅝	105	51
Granby Con. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Green Bay deb., B	12	12	12	4
Gt. North. rfdg. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	2
HOUSTON & TEX. CENT. gen. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	15
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73¼	69¾	70½	765½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	28	26⅝	27	150
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103	103	103	1
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89½	89⅜	89½	6
Ill. Central 4s, 1951	89½	89½	89½	5
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	97½	97	97	11
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	100¾	100	100½	21
Ill. Steel 4½s	91¼	91	91	29
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	90½	88¾	88¾	319
Indiana Steel 5s	102¾	101½	102½	68
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	72⅜	73	75
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	73	73	73	3
Int. Agri. Corp. 5s	76	76	76	6
Int. & Gt. North. 6s	96¾	96¼	96¼	5
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	102⅞	101¾	101¾	77
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	103	98¾	101¼	2360
Int. Paper cv. 5s	89¾	89¼	89¼	3
Int. Nav. 5s	98	98	98	1
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	75	75	75	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	88½	87⅝	88	7
Iowa Central ref. 4s	58	58	58	2
K. C., FT. S. & M 6s	110½	110½	110½	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	77	77	2
Kan. City So. 5s	92	92	92	1
Kan. City So. 3s	69	69	69	4
Kings Co. Elev. 4s, sta.	84½	82½	82½	8
LACK. STEEL 5, '23	99⅞	99½	99½	32
Lac. Steel 5s, 1950	93	92⅜	92⅜	198
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	97¼	97	97	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	100	101¼	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101	100⅞	101	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	94⅜	95	17
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¼	93⅜	93⅜	8
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	105	105	105	2
L. V. of N. Y. g. 4s r.	102	102	102	1
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	3
Leh. Val. of Penn. 4s	90½	90¼	90½	2
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	100¼	100	100	7
Liggett & M. 7s, reg.	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	7
Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	8
Lorillard 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	9
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	3
L. & N. unif. 4s	94	93⅝	94	70
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	86⅜	86	86	41
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 1936	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	2
L. & N., St. L. div. 3½s	64	63½	64	6
MAN. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92¼	92¾	12
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	115	111⅜	115	25
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C	115	112	115	15
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93	93	93	1
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	61¼	60	60	6
Min. & St. L. ref. 5s	56	56	56	5
M., S. S., M. & A. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	93¼	92⅜	93¼	11
M., St. P. & E. 1st 5s	76½	76	76	11
M., K. & Ok. 5s	55	55	55	3
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	72⅜	72⅞	59½
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	41	40	41	29
M., K. & T. ref 4s	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	10
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	38½	38	38	20
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	49¾	49½	49½	3
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100¾	100¼	100¼	11
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40	40	40	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, c.t.r.	39½	39¼	39¼	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	87½	87½	87½	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	39½	39½	39½	2
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	39¾	39¾	39¾	16
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. sta.	37½	37½	37½	2
Montana Power 5s	97	96½	97	64
Morris & Essex 3½s	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	6
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	107	107	107	2
Nassau Electric 4s	76½	76¼	76¼	4
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	87½	87½	87½	5
National Tube 5s	101	100	101	27
New Or. R. & L. 4½s	86	86	86	5
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	22
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	94⅞	94¼	94⅜	35½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92¾	92	92	31
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82½	82¼	82¼	42
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	82½	82½	82½	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	113¾	113⅜	113⅜	44 7½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, t. r.	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	85½	85	85	9
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	75¾	75	75	19
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	2
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	10
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	64
N. Y. Dock 4s	74	73½	73½	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84½	84½	9
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	106	104½	105	10
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 6½s	70	70	70	2
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. deb. 4s, '56	113	112¾	113	21
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. deb. 4s, '56	79¼	79¼	79¼	1
N. Y. L. E. & W. D. & I. 5s	106	106	106	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80¾	80½	80¾	4
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & Power 5s	101	101	101	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	78¼	78¼	78½	33
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	57	56½	57	31
N. Y., S. & W. T. 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	5
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	98	98	98	5
N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	96¾	96¼	96½	193½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	74	74	22
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93¼	92⅞	93	42
Norf. & W. con.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining
Buckeye Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
Northern Pipe Line
Ohio Oil
Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
S. O. of California
S. O. of Indiana
S. O. of Kentucky
S. O. of New Jersey
S. O. of New York
Vacuum Oil

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
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1st & Refunding 5s, 1951

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The Company has long been conspicuously successful, and its securities are well and favorably known in all markets.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY
20 Atlantic Refining
50 Cumberland P. L.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
50 S. O. of Indiana
25 S. O. of Kentucky
50 S. O. of N. J.

WE WILL SELL
50 Buckeye P. L.
50 Prairie P. L.
25 South Penn. Oil
50 S. O. of N. Y.
25 Swan & Finch
50 Washington Oil

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Con. Pw. (Mich.) 1st5s, 1936
Wiscon. Edison Deb. 6s, 1924

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PURE OIL COMPANY.
Philadelphia, April 26, 1916.
The directors of the company have declared the regular dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of thirty per cent. on Common Stock, payable June 1st to stockholders of record May 15th, 1916.
Transfer Books will be closed May 15th to June 1st, 1916. N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after May 19, 1916, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business April 29, 1916.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

CHASE & FALK
60 Wall Street Telephone Hanover 882

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York

Guaranty Trust Stock
Telephone 5969 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 6, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,066,056	59,878,664
Same period a year ago	4,840,491	43,726,620

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	86.42	82.39	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	72.32	68.28	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	135	135	135	— 4¾	200
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Advance Rumely	21½	19	19	— 2	3,200
43	Apr. 28	39	Apr. 28	Adv. Rumely pf	42	40	40	— 2¾	600
26½	Jan. 7	17¼	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	21⅝	19⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛	8,500
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛	800
33⅞	Mar. 14	23½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28¼	24¾	27¼	— ¼	11,430
80	Jan. 3	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	79½	75¾	79	+ 1	4,500
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	..	..	77⅞	..	....
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ ½	100
74	Mar. 17	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	70¾	66	70¼	+ 2⅝	9,000
96½	Feb. 8	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	94⅝	..	....
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	100	..	....
105¼	Jan. 3	103	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	103	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	52½	Apr. 22	Am. Can.	58⅜	52½	57⅝	+ ⅞	81,750
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	110	109	109	— 2	600
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy.	63	56	61¾	+ 1¾	30,400
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	— ¼	350
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products.	153	151½	153	..	650
117	Apr. 6	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼	200
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s,c.f.p.	..	..	115½	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	52¼	52⅞	— ⅛	1,100
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	101	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	124¾	Mar. 14	Am. Express	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	— ¼	100
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅜	700
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	52	48½	52	+ 1	3,150
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	30	27⅝	30	+ 1⅝	7,435
25⅞	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	24½	22	23	+ 1¼	7,900
53¼	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	52¼	48	50⅞	— ⅝	8,000
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	74¼	64¾	71⅞	— 2	80,725
104⅜	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ⅝	200
10	Apr. 7	7½	Apr. 22	Am. Malt Corp'n	9⅛	8	9⅛	+ 1⅝	1,500
36½	Mar. 9	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	36¼	34	34½	+ ½	2,200
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96⅜	93	99	+ 1⅜	117,700
114⅝	Feb. 28	100¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	112⅝	112	112	..	500
94⅜	Apr. 11	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93⅞	93¾	93¾	+ ⅜	500
87¼	Jan. 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B	86	86	86	+ ⅞	100
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	136	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	54	48	53⅜	+ 6¼	9,760
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	111½	107½	109¾	..	6,100
118¾	Jan. 4	115⅜	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	115⅜	116	— ⅜	400
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	65½	..	....
131	Mar. 27	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128½	127¼	128⅛	— ⅛	4,715
209⅜	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	200⅞	198	200	+ 1½	750
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	105⅞	103¼	105⅞	— ⅜	517
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	48	42½	45¾	— ¾	4,900
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98	96⅜	97⅜	— ¾	1,140
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	19⅞	18⅛	19⅞	+ ⅝	1,900
97⅝	Apr. 10	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	94½	87½	93	+ ⅝	26,900
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	86⅜	80½	85¾	— ⅛	123,275
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	4⅜	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	65¼	67¾	+ 2¼	700
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	101¼	101⅞	— ⅛	9,589
102	Feb. 23	98⅜	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100¼	101	— ¾	1,800
115	Jan. 3	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	107½	107¼	107½	— ½	100
118⅜	Jan. 3	83¼	May 5	BALD. LOCO. WKS	92¼	83¼	90	+ 1	138,180
109½	Feb. 23	107⅛	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109	107⅜	107⅜	— ¼	500
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	86⅞	84¼	85⅜	+ ⅛	9,200
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75⅝	75	75½	+ ⅝	900
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2⅝	2½	— ⅛	2,700
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	460	440	459	— ½	1,525
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	..	400
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	84⅞	84⅞	+ ¼	600
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	126	126	126	— ½	200
57½	May 6	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	57½	57	57½	+ 3	200
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	97	97	97	+ 1	273
14	Jan. 12	..	.....	Bruns. T. & RR.sec.	..	..	9	..	....
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	75	May 3	Burns Bros.	76	75	75	— 3	200
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¾	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 24	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	..	300
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior††	94⅝	87¾	93¼	+ 1¼	24,200
42⅜	Jan. 3	20¾	Apr. 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	28½	21¼	23½	+ 1⅝	2,700
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf.	49	48	49	+ 1¾	500
58⅝	Jan. 18	52½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58¼	58¼	58¼	—	200
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	168	164½	168	— ¼	3,550
88⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	..	..	87	..	....
56⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54½	50⅜	53¼	+ ½	20,800
111⅜	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	111⅜	110	111⅜	+ ⅞	1,835
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 3	*135	Feb. 24	Chat. & S. A. Tel.	139	139	139	..	15
96⅜	Apr. 11	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	93	89	91⅞	— ⅝	2,000
66⅞	Jan. 5	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	62½	59	61	— ⅝	8,400
10¼	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	12½	11¾	12½	..	1,000
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	36	34⅜	36	+ ½	1,100
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	95	92¼	93⅜	— ⅛	3,400
136½	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129	129	129	+ ¼	200
134⅞	Jan. 3	124¾	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127⅛	125½	127½	+ ⅞	1,000
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	174	..	....
20⅝	Feb. 19	15⅜	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19½	16½	18⅛	+ ½	25,825
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20⅝	Apr. 24	Chile Copper†	22⅜	20⅝	21½	— 1	3,900
60	Feb. 19	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper†††	54½	52	54	— ¼	9,500
47⅞	Jan. 3	38	Apr. 27	Cl., C. & St. L.	40¾	40	40¾	+ 1¾	200
76⅞	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 28	Cl., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	70¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	70	68	68	..	300
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109¼	..	....
53	Jan. 3	38½	Apr. 24	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅞	39¼	42	+ ⅞	16,800
32½	Jan. 8	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	25½	25¼	25¼	..	125
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	49	..	....
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	40	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	44	44	44	— 1	100
115	Jan. 4	105¼	Mar. 3	Con.Gas, E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	110	..	....
144¾	Jan. 3	130½	Mar. 3	Consolidated Gas	134½	131⅜	134	— ¼	1,425
88¼	May 1	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	88	83½	85¼	— 1¼	3,400
110½	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	110½	109¾	110½	+ 1	280
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	55	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	17¾	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	18½	19⅝	— ⅝	12,100
101½	Jan. 26	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	94⅜	93¾	93¾	— 1¼	800
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	50	50	50	+ 5	100
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	85	73	83¼	+ 1½	207,150
110	Mar. 16	103¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	115	112	112	— 2½	400
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	239¾	239	239⅜	+ 1½	1,000
109¾	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	105	..	....
98½	Feb. 14	93	May 2	DEERE & CO. pf.	93¼	93	93¼	— ¼	315
154¼	Jan. 19	149⅜	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	+ ⅜	200
225	Jan. 3	216	Mar. 15	Del., Lack. & West.	225	225	225	+ 1	200
14	Jan. 3	7⅞	Mar. 3	Denver & Rio Gr.	10	10	10	..	100
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜	100
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	— ⅝	330
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
101	May 6	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	101	99¼	101	+ 1	1,500
110	Mar. 3	102¼	Mar. 24	Diamond Match	110	108	110	+ 2¼	200
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp.	54¼	47¾	52	+ 4¼	146,300
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines††	26¼	25	26	+ ⅝	5,605
6	Jan. 11	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4½	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	59	59	59	..	200
43⅜	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36¾	33⅝	30½	+ ½	61,100
59¼	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	52¼	49⅜	51⅝	+ ⅝	5,300
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	..	400
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	15½	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35⅜	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	42½	41	41	+ 1	600
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	340	335	335	+ 5	706
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	114	..	....
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	164	162	163	..	2,383
495	Jan. 3	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	426	415	425	+20	900
120½	May 2	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	119¾	113¼	119½	+ 6¼	7,000
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	78¼	72¾	77	+ 1½	33,600
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114½	114½	114½	+ ½	100
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	88	86	86	— 1½	1,000
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf.	120	118	119¾	..	4,000
50⅜	Jan. 3	36⅜	Apr. 22	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	40¾	38¼	40¾	+ ½	9,225
53⅝	Mar. 9	41¼	Apr. 22	Greene-Cananea††	51½	48	51⅛	+ ⅜	5,380
74	Apr. 13	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	74	71	71	— 2⅜	200
87	May 4	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	87	87	87	..	100
75	Apr. 13	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	72	72	72	— 3	100
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R. L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	130	130	130	+ 1	100
100½	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	101⅞	100½	100½	— 1¼	700
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
49¼	Mar. 16	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	46⅛	43	45⅛	— ⅞	33,000
21½	Jan. 3	15⅜	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17⅛	16	17⅛	+ ½	3,300
77½	Jan. 7	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	74⅞	74	74	— ½	700
20⅝	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	....
80½	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	15⅜	15	15	— 1⅛	300
74	Jan. 5	47	May 6	Int. Agricultural pf.	52⅞	47	51	— ⅝	3,050
114½	Apr. 27	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	112	110¼	112	— 1	700
116½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	118	..	....
78	Jan. 6	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	70⅝	70	70	— ⅝	200
108	Jan. 11	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	104⅞	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	20¼	21	25⅝	+ 1	816,650
98	May 1	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c of dp	98	80	89¼	— 1½	570,400
56⅜	Jan. 12	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	50⅜	47¼	49⅞	+ ⅛	50,955
111⅞	Feb. 23	106	May 2	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	108½	106	106	— ¼	400
12⅜	Mar. 20	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛	4,100
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	47¼	45½	47⅜	+ 1⅞	1,100
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅜	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	88½	84	87	— ½	2,900
113	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	109	109	109	+ 1	100
68	Apr. 17	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf	..	..	63	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 22	Kan. City Southern.	25	23⅝	24⅜	— ¾	1,700
64⅞	Jan. 4	58⅛	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	..	..	59⅞	..	....
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	84½	84½	84½	..	20
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111¼	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire	73	70	72¾	+ 1¼	10,300
97½	Mar. 14	95⅞	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	97	..	....
59	Apr. 3	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	58	54½	57	— ⅞	90,650
5	Apr. 10	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5	..	....
29	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	20	..	....
130	Feb. 3	127	May 5	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	+ ¼	150
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	71½	64	70½	— ¼	7,700
107¾	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106	105	106	..	100
16½	Jan. 3	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	10	10	10	— 1	100
41	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	32	32	32	..	100
54	Apr. 13	48¼	May 5	Lee Rubber Tire	52	48¼	50⅜	— ⅝	6,300
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79⅝	75⅝	77⅞	+ ⅛	5,800
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	240	240	240	..	200
122	Mar. 2	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	— 2	250
28½	Apr. 29	26¾	Jan. 31	Long Island†	28	26¾	27⅜	— ⅝	3,900
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	54	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	78	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	54	..	....
198⅜	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	196¼	195	195	+ 5½	400
120⅛	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	— ½	100
130⅜	Jan. 13	121⅜	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	..	..	124	..	....
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	..	..	78	..	....
68½	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛	100
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach	..	..	3	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. grd.	129	129	129	..	50
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 6, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	80	83
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	146	150
Do pf. ($50)	1,681,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	50	52
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	373	378
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	103	104½
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	79
Do pf.	3,914,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,367,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '37	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	98½
Bir.C.Is'ds,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	..
Buf. Gen. E. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85½	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¾	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s. & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
Cities Serv.	17,218,380	½	M	July 1, 14	181	184
Do pf.	31,108,423	½	M	May 1, 16	82½	84
C.H. & P.s.	1,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99½	101½
C.H.1st 5s,'51	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	1½	Q	M. & S.	25½	26½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	100	101
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Do pf.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	63½	65½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84	86
C.G.E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. T. of N. J.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	89
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,16	70¾	71
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102⅜
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	78	82
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	100	103
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	85	88
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	..
Ex. Spe. W., G. & E. 6s, 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	96	..
Feu. L. & T.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Do pf.	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	12	14
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '39	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
G., W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	90
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.os, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	..
E. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '35	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	63
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '25	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C. H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,989	..	..	.....	24	26
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	51	55
Do 1st ref.'38	19,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100½
K. C. E.&, '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	68	75
K.C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. C. Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
L. R. Ry. & L. & P. 1st 5s, '53	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s..	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Mid. W. Util. 5s, 1925	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	96½	98
Do pf.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb, 1916	88	91
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '52	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	97
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	72	76
Do con.5s, '58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	2	S	..	60	65
N. P. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	16	18
Do pf.	5,973,000	..	..	.....	60	65
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	3,380,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	60	61
N.Y., West'r L.GM 4s, 2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Okl. R. 5s, '41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
O. & C. B. St. 1st rf. cn. 5s, '28	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power	17,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Do 1st 5s, '43	10,221,000	2½	S	..	45	49
Do ub. 6s, '21	1,870,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	99¼
O.E Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	99¼
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Pac. G. & E.	32,396,800	¼	..	.....	25	35
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	59	59¼
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	90	91

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 6, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	104⅝
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	26	28
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400				72	75
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
St. Jo. (Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	86
San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scran.R.5s,'37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scrn. Ry.($50)	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	2½	S	..	60	70
Scranton El. con. 5s, '39	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	96½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97¼
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	4,525,300	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
Sierra S.P. Pr.1st 5s,'40	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	95
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	88½	90½
Do gen.5s,'39	13,380,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	103	105
S.W.P.P.& L.pf.	1,565,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
So. Pw.5s,'30	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
Spfd. (O.) H.& P.5s,'25	719,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	1*	Q	A. & O.	92	93½
Do pr ($50)	11,784,950	1*	Q	Mar 15,16	$12	$12½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	36½	37½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	51	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'20	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
Un. L. & Rys. 1st pf.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	52	54
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	78
Utah Sec.Cor.	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	93
Wash.R. & E.	27,500,000	3	S	..	18	18
Do pf.	6,500,000	3	S	Mar 1, 16	84	86
Do cn. 4s, '51	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	81½	82½
Western Pwr.	11,042,350	..	S	J. & D.	80¼	80⅝
Do 6% cm. pf.	11,670,000	..	..	.....	16	17
W.St.G. & E.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	60	61
Do pf.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Wheeling Tr. 1st cor.5s,'31	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	85	90
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Do db. 6s,'24	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$43	$45
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97

†Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 6, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37....	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29..	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40....	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	76	76½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106¾	107¼
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	126	128
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	279	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	Jan 1, 16	16	18
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	85	110
Continental	10,000,000	..	..	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	352	356
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	425	450
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	345	350
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	235	245
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	505	515
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	325	335
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	175
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 15,16	425	435
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	165	170
Nat. Surety.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	118
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	248	251
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	85	93
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,14	47	52
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 7, 16	323	335
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	Jan 15,16	90	98
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	S	J. & J.	100	125
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	10	S	May 1, 16	580	620
		7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 6, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	510	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	207	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*	S	Jan 3, 16	155	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	505	605
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	210	215
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	124
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 16	395	398
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	182
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	435
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	180	185
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	Q	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	315	316
E. R. Nat. ($.5)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	74	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	230	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	925	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 5, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	620	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	348	350
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	184	188
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Mann'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	297	305
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	235	243
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,16	267	272
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 16	185	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	233	302
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	385	390
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	190	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	437	..
People's ($25)	200,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Sea'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	105	120
3d Ward	500,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	2	S	..	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,15	139	141½
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	450	..
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	452	455
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	144	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	515	..
Columbia	2,000,000	7	Q	Mar 3, 16	545	552
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1180	1185
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	448	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1310	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	17	S	Jan 3, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	250	265
Fulton	600,000	17	Q	Jan 3, 16	290	295
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	Q	Mar 31,16	432	436
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	295	375
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	131	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	114	123
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Mar 31,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 16	280	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31,16	373	377
Union	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	370	377
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	..	398
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

†including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. pf.	3,385,500	1¾	Q	Apr 25,16	76	81
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,710	1	Q	Feb 15,16	39	42
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,720	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	49	51
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a5	Q	May 1, 16	265	275
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 20,16	42	45
Do pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 16	68	73
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	120	122
Do pf.	2,096,650	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	128	130
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	*5	Q	Mar 10,16	198	204
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	113	116
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	21¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	400	415
Bord. C. M.	1,500,000	2	S	Apr 1, 16	75	85
Do pf.	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	113	115
Bush. Term.	7,500,000	2	Q	Mar 15,16	105	107
Can. Explos.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	110	115
Do pf.	3,404,300	1	S	Mar 31,16	300	310
Celluloid	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	300	350
Childs	4,625,000	$11½	Q	Mar 31,16	172	177
Do pf.	3,000,000	7	Q	Mar 10,16	59	63
Colt's Arms.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,16	94	97
D.L.& W. Coal	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	775	795
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	6,590,700	2½	Q	Apr 15,16	295	305
Int. Silver pf.	5,350,000	1	Q	Feb 15,16	115	118
Int. Textb'k.	6,028,588	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	99	103
Lanston Mon.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	29	30½
L.V.C.S. ($50)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	75½	78
Lima Loco. C 6s, 1932	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 15,16	83	88
Marc. of A. (new)	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	97
Merg. Lino.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3¼
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	155	158
N. J. Zinc	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Feb 10,16	305	308
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	61	64
Pierce Oil	13,857,500	..	..	.....	90	92½
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	Feb 15,16	750	13¾
Rem. Type	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	14
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	.....	14	16
Do 2d pf.	5,

CONFERENCE CALLED BY DRY GOODS TRADE

Retailers Representing Millions of Capital to Discuss Existing Market Problems.

UNCERTAINTY DUE TO WAR

National Association Wants Members to Guard Against a Business Reaction When Peace Comes.

Trade troubles of the department stores and of retail merchants generally of the United States, due to the European war and other conditions, are to be considered at a special meeting called by the Executive Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The conference, which is scheduled for May 16, will be held at the headquarters of the association in the Aeolian Building, and may engage the attention of those attending for two or three days. E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the dry goods organization, said yesterday that some 200 prominent representatives of the retail business of the country were expected to be present at the meeting.

According to Mr. Howe, the existing situation was so uncertain that the association deemed it advisable to bring together the merchants and merchandise men of the country for a general discussion of market conditions. It was thought, the Secretary said, that a healthy interchange of opinions and a presentation of a united front by the dry goods merchants of the United States in their attitude toward the present and future high market would have a tendency at least to squeeze from the market any artificiality. The conference is expected to thrash out the situation from every angle. The merchants attending the conference will represent many millions of dollars in capital and merchandise.

An Important Gathering.

Altogether the forthcoming meeting promises to be one of the most interesting and important gatherings in the history of the retail dry goods trade. One of the pressing subjects to be given consideration will be the cloak trade strike. The members of the dry goods association are anxious for a quick settlement of the existing differences, as most of the output of the cloak industry is handled by the dry goods men, but whether the dry goods merchants would be able to make any suggestions toward ending the strike could not be stated yesterday.

"Never before have so many things combined to create an uncertain market," said Secretary Howe yesterday, "and to make future purchasing so problematical a question. These are certainly troublous days for the retail dry goods merchant. Between the conditions caused by the virtual shutting off of importations from Continental Europe and the great curtailment of production in the other foreign markets, the dyestuffs scarcity in this country, the wage increases in many industries caused by the readiness of munition manufacturers to pay fancy wages, the increased cost in many raw materials, and the present lockout and strike in the cloak trade—all combining to place prices upon a very high level—the retailer has been in a most awkward position.

"Retail stores generally throughout the country have shown during the last eight or nine months a very substantial increase in sales, but merchants are wondering how reliable this increase is. They fully appreciate the fact that much of our prosperity is due to the enormous munitions orders that have been and are being executed in this country, and they are wondering just how much of a drop will be experienced when these orders are curtailed or cease."

The Buying Problem.

Another factor disturbing to the trade is the lack of German dyes. The shortage, while remedied partially by domestic dye production, has exerted an important bearing upon the high prices obtaining in silk, woolen and cotton goods. How much of this is artificial and how much is warranted by the existing conditions is a question in the mind of the average merchant.

"In my talks with merchants throughout the country," went on the Secretary, "I find, in the main, that retail stocks are in good condition. In some cases they are slightly heavier than a year ago, but these increases are in such merchandise as linens, yarns, etc., which are worth more than the prices paid for them. The merchant can well afford to carry them. There seems to be a decided inclination on the part of merchants generally to go slowly in ordering upon the present high market.

"Of course the customers' demands must be cared for and the merchant cannot be out of merchandise that is demanded, even if prices seem to him irrational. But his main problem is the placing of orders for future delivery, rather than the filling in for present needs. Many retail merchants place their orders at this time for Fall delivery and for next Spring on certain lines. If the European war should cease before the first of January there are many who believe that there would be an entire readjustment of values.

"Few if any feel that the market in this country would be justified in going higher and it is as a rule felt that any change would be a reduction. There is also an uncertainty as to the exact condition of manufacturing in Germany at the present time—whether or not there will be a flood of German goods dumped into this market immediately at the close of the war. Authoritative men hold contrary opinions on the subject."

Mr. Howe stated that, in the face of constant pressure on the part of manufacturers during the last year, very little speculation had been engaged in by the retail dry goods men of the country. He said the most level-headed merchants were most emphatically opposed to speculation in merchandise, and added that "the present splendid condition of retail stores is, to a certain extent, due to this restriction upon the merchants' part."

Mercantile Efficiency.

The Executive Secretary had a good word to say for the service rendered by department and retail stores to the purchasing public at this time. On this point he said:

"If the general purchasing public could become conversant with the scientific and highly efficient method of purchasing which is in force in the leading dry goods stores of the country today they would be more appreciative of the splendid service that these stores render to them. There is little guesswork in the buying and expenditures, for merchants' purchases are most carefully distributed to be sure that the capital of the merchant is being invested only in such merchandise as is in demand.

"This requires careful study of present and future conditions and weighing of favorable and unfavorable style tendencies months in advance of general demand. Under normal conditions this is not so difficult for those trained in this field of work, but, in the present chaos, past records and performances are of little guiding value."

Mr. Howe concluded by remarking that the next sixty days were momentous ones for the retail merchant. The latter, in the opinion of the association's Executive Secretary, should give to existing conditions his very best thought and consideration and should not be misled by present large sales increases.

Portraits for War Aid Givers.

Charles Dana Gibson, Penrhyn Stanlaws, and other artists will paint the portraits of a few of the persons who purchase memberships in the Arts and Literary Booth in the "Million Dollar" Allied Bazaar to be held in the Grand Central Palace from June 3 to 14, under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, the War Relief Clearing House for France and Allies, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium. An empty canvas will be hung under every painting in the booth, and a few of those who buy memberships will be drawn by lot to have their portraits painted.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	89,025	81,926	334,275	$83,000
Tuesday	88,172	91,242	364,500	183,000
Wed'day	75,445	93,312	362,155	146,000
Thursday	53,786	72,327	350,440	168,000
Friday	100,256	66,076	275,380	296,000
Saturday	87,775	62,006	163,189	1,015,000
Total	484,459	416,879	1,849,919	$1,889,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
38,300	*Aetna Explos.	21	18	20	+ ½
1,800	Ajax R., Inc.	67¾	66	67½	+ ¾
6,886	*Am. Dr. Syn.	14¾	13½	14¼	
315	Am. Navig.	12½	10	12¼	+ 1½
200	Am. Zinc	73½	73	73	- 2¼
81,975	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	44¾	36	44¾	+10¾
13,800	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	53½	49¼	53	+ 4¾
	7 Atlantic Steel	90	65	60	..
100	Brit.-Am. Tob.	15¾		15¾	- ¼
400	Balt.T.Co.com.	116	114½	114½	- 1
170	Balt. T. Co.pf.	95	94	95	+ 1
3,280	*Butler Chem.	6¾	5½	5¾	- 1
8,000	Can. N. G. C.	1¾	1¼	1¾	- ¼
18,675	*Car. L. & P.	7¼	6	6¼	- ¾
20,525	Chevrolet Mot.	207	184½	207	+11
535	Consol. Oper.	25¼	25¼	25½	..
11,700	C. R. & H.	5¼	4¼	4¾	..
1,200	Cramp Chipb.	86	80	84	+ ..
51,500	*Cuba Cane S.	64¾	38½	63¼	- ½
5,275	*Cuba C. S. pf.	96¼	92¾	95	- 1
161	Eisenlohr Tob.	55	50	50	- 4
605	Dr'gs-Seab'y.	141	135	140	+ 3
2,475	*Electric Gun.	1¾	1¼	1¼	- ½
1,150	Emerson Phon.	13	12¾	12¾	- ¼
57	Gen. Ry. Sig.	96	96	96	- 1¾
5,910	Gaston,W.&W.	65¼	63	63	- 1¾
307	Guantanamo S.	83½	81	81	- 4½
200	Hartman Corp.	71½	71	71	..
4,430	H. & B. C. Co.	39¾	37	37	- 3
331	Holly Sugar	47½	45	47½	+ 1½
25	Holly Sug. pf.	96½	96¼	96¾	+ ¾
2,700	*Int. Mer. M.	25½	22	22	- 3
1,000	*I. M. M. pf.	95	91	95	+ 4¾
200	I. Arms & F.	16	15¾	15¾	- ¼
750	Int. Rubber	14	13½	13¾	- ¼
3,900	*Kayo. M. Co.	4¼	4	4¼	..
600	Kath. B. pf.	24	22½	22½	- ¾
1,900	Ken. Zinc C.	14¾	14¼	14¼	..
300	S. S. K. pf.	12¾	10¾	12¾	- ¾
2,850	*Lake T. Boat	9	7¾	8¾	- ¼
4,500	*Lynn. Phen.	11	9¾	10¼	- ¾
100	Lima L., new	39	39	39	..
200	Lima Loco. pf	95	95	95	..
400	Man. Tran.	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
300	Man. Arms	76	70	76	+ 4
1,000	Mar. of Am.	3¼	3	3¼	- ¼
75,500	*Max. Muni.	11¾	8¼	9	+ ¾
55,000	*Mid. Steel	62¾	59	61¼	..
500	N. Y. Trans.	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¾
11,275	P. M. S. S.	1¾	½	1¼	..
3,070	*Perlman Rim.	120	114	119¾	+ 1¾
305	*P. E.& M.Co.	108	105	108	+ 3
300	Peer. T. & M.	25	24	24	+ 2
460	*S. M. C. Co.	65	65	65	+ 2
7,500	*St. Jos. L.	17	16	16¾	- ¼
1,500	St. L., R. Mt.				
	100 St. L. & S. F.	39	39	39	..
1,210	*Stan. Mot.	9¾	8½	8¾	- ¼
8,573	S. B., v. t. c.	37¾	34½	35¼	- 2¾
800	Stan. Film	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
10,100	*Tob. Prod.	42¾	39½	40¼	..
3,800	Un. P. Shar.	1¾	1½	1¾	..
500	Univ. Notes	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
700	U. S.L.& H.pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	- ¼
2,600	*U.S.L.& H.C.	3¾	2¾	3	- ¼
2,900	*W.-P. T.,w.i.	19	18½	18½	+ ¼
300	*W.-P. T., w. pf.	40	48¾	49	+ 1
120	White Motors	49	48½	49	- ¼
3,300	World Film	4		4	..
	v. t. ctfs.	1¾	1¼	1¾	- ¼
12,650	*Zinc Con. Co.	5¼	4½	5	- ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	15¾	15¾	- ¼
2	Atlantic Ref.	690	690	690	..
153	Cumb. Pipe L.	90	80	83	+23
10	Galena S. Oil.	155	155	155	..
112	Illinois P. L.	173	170	173	+ 1
474	Ohio Oil	287	229	284	..
150	Pierce Oil	14	14	14	+ ¼
10	Pierce G. & O.	100	100	100	- 17
174	Prairie P. L.	216	211	214	+ 2
966	S. Oil of Cal.	268	243	248	- 1
10	S. W. P. P. L.	108	106	106	..
1	South. O. O.	347	347	347	..
225	S. Oil of Ind.	570	540	550	..
15	S. Oil of Kan.	845	845	845	..
149	S. Oil of N. J.	524	515	520	- 4
170	S. Oil of N. Y.	213	205	208	- 3
385	Union P. Line	84	85	85	+ 1
26	Vacuum Oil.	241	239	239	- 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS

2,530	Am. Oil & G.	1¾	1¼	1¼	- ¼
4,000	*Bar. Oil & G.	3⅝	3	3¼	- ⅛
43,850	*Cal. Oil, (a prospect)	19	16½	17	- ½
5,300	*Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect)	79	77	78	+ 1
500	Chalmers Oil.	4	4	4	..
10,050	*Cosden & Co., (oil refining)	23¼	21½	23	..
5,700	*Cos. O. & G.	9½	8	9¼	+ ½
1,650	C. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4	4¾	- ⅛
1,100	Empire Pet.	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ 1¼
11,100	*Federal Oil	1¾	1	1¾	+ ¼
2,650	Houston Oil.	21	17½	18	- 1¼
3,160	Int. Petrole'm.	12	10¾	11¼	- ¼
300	Lincoln Gas O.	35	35	35	..
29,900	Met. Petr'm.	33¾	31¾	33¾	- ¼
50,000	*†Midwest Oil.	52	47	50	+ 1
3,876	*Midwest Ref.	70	65	68	+ 1¼
7,200	*M. S. Oil Co.	39	36	37	..
9,840	*Muskogee Co.	3	2¾	3	..
74,000	*Oklahoma Oil	15	13	13	- 2
8,570	*Okla. Oil pf.	1¾	1	1¼	+ ¼
6,600	Prod. & R.	7¼	6½	7	+ ¼
490	*Pan-Am. Petr.	49¾	48	48	..
2,400	*Sap. O. & R.	13½	12	12¾	- ¾
40,050	*Unit. W. Oil.	83	76	83	+ 6
11,800	*Sinclair Oil.	50	47	48	..
110	Savoy Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
3,300	U. S. Con. Oil.	10¼	10¼	10¼	- ¼
1,500	Vac. Oil Gas.	50	45	45	- 3
520	Ventura	10	9¼	10	..
14,925	*Victoria Oil.	2¼	2	2¼	- ¼
4,200	Way. O. & G.	5¾	5¼	6¼	- ¼

MINING STOCKS

500	Alta	44	44	44	- 1
159,500	*†Adams.	81	70	67	- 3
53,000	†Al.-Br.Col.	62	57	57	- 5
100	Am. Comm.	9	9	9	..
29,000	*†Atlanta	13½	12¼	12¾	- ½
8,000	Beaver Cons.	32	48	49	..
46,600	Bing. Mining.	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
16,700	*†Booth	19	18	18¾	- ¼
83,480	†Bos. & Mont.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13,250	Brad. Mines.	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
4,200	Buff. Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
1,650	Butte & N. Y.	3	2¾	3	..
6,500	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	39	36	39	+ ¾
15,200	*Calaveras C.	8¼	7¼	7¾	- ¼
31,200	Caledonia	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
4,000	*Canada Cop.	14¾	13¾	13¾	- ¾
28,100	*Cashboy	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ¼
500	C. de P. Cop.	35	27	37½	..
3,100	Comst'k Tun.	8¼	8	8	..
1,700	Cons. Cop. M.	2¼	2	2¼	..
19,800	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ¼
5,500	Con. New.	1¼	1	1¼	..
2,900	Crown Res.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6,325	*Dupont Cop.	3	2¾	2¾	- ¼
20,000	Dome Ext.	37	34	35	- 1
2,500	Double H. Sil.	55	50	55	..
2,900	Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
46,600	*†Emma Cop'r	50	43½	48	- 2
4,400	First Nat'l C.	5¾	4¾	5¼	..
10,640	*Fortuna M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
16,519	†G'd'd Cons.	94	87	90	+ 1
19,200	*†G'd'd Mer.	13	11¼	12	+ ¼
3,600	*†Granite G'ld	70	60	60	-10
15,900	Green Monster	1	¾	¾	- ¼
3,150	Hecla	5	4¾	4¾	- ¼
1,000	Howe Sound.	5½	5¼	5¼	- ¼
2,600	I. & L. M. & R.	1¾	¼	¼	..
45,700	*Inter. Mines	18	14	17	+ 2
10,085	*Iron Blossom	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
43,000	*Jerome Verde	11	10	10½	- ½
11,440	*†Jim Butler	1¾	1¼	1¼	- ¼
11,200	†Jumbo Ext.	77	74	76	+ 1
6,100	Kerr Lake	5¼	5	5¼	..
14,500	*†Kewanas	15	13½	15	+ 1½
91,200	*†La Jara Gold	58	50	53	..
21,600	xLa Rose Con.	1	¾	¾	- ¼
100	Mai. Copper	¾	¾	¾	..
500	Magma Cop.	17¼	16½	16½	- ¾
115,300	*†Marsh. Min.	19¾	15¼	17	- ¾
54,100	†McKin.-Dar.	72	63	65	..
100	Mason Valley.	3	3	3	..
300	McIntyre	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1,400	Mines of Am.	3¼	2¾	2¾	- ¼
6,450	*Mojave Tung.	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ¾
18,425	*MonitorSilver	2	1½	1¾	- ¼
2,600	Mon. Con.	¾	¾	¾	..
87,000	*†Mother Lode	35½	32	32½	- 1
500	Nevada Hills.	23	23	23	+ 1
97,000	Nipissing	8¾	7¾	7¾	- ¼
3,000	*N.Butte Dev.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
15	New Cornelia	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
1,000	North Star	22	22	22	+ 2½
3,500	Oatman B.Jim	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
13,100	†Oatman Gold Key (a prospect)	25	23	24	- 1
1,700	Oatman Lex.	67	67	67	..
7,700	†OatmanNellie, (a prospect).	30	29	30	..
3,500	Oro	4¼	4	4¼	- ⅛
41,000	†PetersonLake	35	30	31½	- 1½
18,400	*Ray Hercules	5	4½	4¾	..
163,600	*†Rex Con.	39	4	4¾	..
39,400	†Rochester	71	65	68	+ 5
1,100	Round Mt.	69	68	68	+ 1
23,700	†San Toy	18	16	17½	+ 1
7,600	†S. G. Gold M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
24,900	*†Silver Pick.	14	12	12	- 1
13,350	S. Silver-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
13,700	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ¼
15,450	*†Success M.	76	70	75	+ 2
5,100	Superior'n M.	29	27	29	..
100	Tin. Copper	1	1	1	..
44,500	*†Temisk'g	81	72	74	- 3
3,225	*Ton. Belmont.	5¼	4¾	5¼	..
36,500	Tonapah Ext.	7¼	6¼	7¼	+ ¼
1,220	Tonopah Min.	7¼	6¾	6¾	- ¼
500	T. Rescue E.	46	46	46	- 3
4,910	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	..
4,740	United East.	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ¼
28,000	*U. S. C. Min.	13	11	11	- 2
20,750	*U. V. Ext.	36¼	24¾	25¾	..
7,800	Unity Gold M.	2	1¾	1¾	- ¼
24,900	†West E. C.	1.06	95	1.00	+ 8
3,860	*White C. M.	14½	14	14¾	- ¼
2,600	*Yuscaran C.	1¾	1¼	1¼	- ¼

BONDS

$71,000	*C.U.Sta. 4½s	100½	100	100	..
1,585,000	Ches. & O. 4s	97¾	94¼	94¾	- 2¾
14,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s	95	94	94	..
27,000	Cu. M. Bk. 6s	98¼	93½	95¾	+ 1¾
3,000	*L. V. 4½s, w.i.	100¾	100¾	100¾	- ¼
298,000	*M. St. cv. 5s	97¼	97	97	- ¼
30,000	St. L. & S. F. Ser. (A) 4s	69¾	69¼	69¼	..
33,000	*St. L. & S. F. Series (B) 6s	70	68¼	68	+ 3
10,000	Sulz. S. & C. 6s	99¾	90¾	99¾	- ¼

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

WAR PICTURES IN BOOK FORM.

Ten numbers, earliest available, of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of One Dollar. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
May 1	12.15	11.90	12.43	12.16	12.40	12.27
May 2	12.43	12.16	12.54	12.35	12.50	12.34
May 3	12.42	12.28	12.50	12.37	12.48	12.40
May 4	12.53	12.29	12.62	12.39	12.74	12.49
May 5	12.45	12.32	12.57	12.37	12.69	12.47
May 6	12.70	12.59	12.79	12.63	12.93	12.75
Week's range	12.70	11.90	12.79	12.16	12.93	12.27

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.
May 1	12.47	12.33	12.62	12.48	12.77	12.63
May 2	12.74	12.64	12.81	12.70	12.97	12.85
May 3	12.71	12.60	12.78	12.68	12.98	12.84
May 4	12.87	12.64	12.96	12.73	13.00	12.86
May 5	12.84	12.66	12.91	12.72	13.03	12.87
May 6	13.09	12.86	13.14	12.94	13.25	13.07
Week's range	13.09	12.44	13.14	12.48	13.25	12.63

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.03
Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.21
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.30
Caledonia	.30	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.04
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.39
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Jacket Con.	.13

TONOPAH.		Diamondf'd Daisy.	.03
Belmont	5.00	Florence	.87
Halifax	.58	Goldfield Con.	.07
Jim Butler	1.00	Gold'd Merger	.11
McNamara	.18	Jumbo Extension	.75
Midway	.30	Red Top	.13
Mizpah Ext.	.36	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.22	Red Lion	.26
Rescue	.27	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Ext.	7.10	Sperance	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS	
West End	1.00	Big Jim	1.10
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.23
Atlanta	.12	Nevada Packard	.44
Booth	.17	Rochester Mines	.04
C. C. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.71
Comb. Fraction	.08	White Caps	.24
Diamondf'd B. B.	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10	10¼	Granite	64½	66½
Elkton	26	27	Isabella	18¾	19¼
El Paso	80	81	Jackpot		
Findlay	1½	4¾	McKinney	43¼	46
Gold. Cycle	224	226	Portland	160	169
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Vindicator	240	245

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, May 7.
SS Ionic, at Alexandria, May 5.
SS Calamia, at Colon, May 7.
SS Kioto, at Colon, May 7.
SS Shipton Castle, at Colon, May 7.
SS Westmeath, at Colon, May 7.
SS Chimu, at Coquimbo, May 5.
SS Mongolia, at London, May 6.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool May 6.
SS Bjornstjerne Bjornson, from Buenos Aires, May 5.
SS Clemates, from Shields, May 5.

Passed.

SS Iroquois, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.),—SS Tuscania ..... May 8
Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.),—SS Nyndam ..... May 8
Italy, Russia, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.),—SS Duca di Genova ..... May 9
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.),—SS Finland ..... May 10
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.),—SS Noordam ..... May 11
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.),—SS United States ..... May 11
Europe, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.),—(sea post)—SS New York ..... May 13
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.),—SS Bergensfjord ..... May 13
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Barcelona, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Touraine ..... May 13

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed)—Sado Maru ..... May 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... May 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... May 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... May 15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru ..... May 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 18
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana ..... May 19
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... May 31

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises...4:46|Sun sets..6:59|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:50	12:00	5:54	5:50
Governors Island	12:08	12:00	6:39	5:47
Hell Gate	1:33	2:15	8:20	8:20

Arrived—Sunday, May 7.

SS Venezia, Bordeaux, April 24.
SS Britsum, Rotterdam, April 6.
SS Cricket, St. Andrew's Bay, April 29.
SS Antonio Lopez, Havana, May 3.
SS Denis, Para, April 25.
SS Cushing, Cristobal, April 27.
SS Klosterfoss, Fowey, April 20.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, May 4.
SS El Valle, Galveston, May 1.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, May 4.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, May 4.
SS Caracas, San Juan, May 3.
SS Arnoy, Marseilles, April 16.
SS Florizel, St. Johns, May 5.
SS Hindoo, Hull, April 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Mexico	Nassau	May 5
Menelaos	Piraeus	April 13
Pengrecp	Genoa	April 15
Harlem	Liverpool	April 21
Sif	Shields	April 20
Cairnhill	Havre	April 21
Guyane	Bordeaux	April 27
Chincha	Cristobal	April 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 6
Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	April 28
Fenchurch	Havre	April 22
Ardgowan	Havre	April 23
Carolina	San Juan	May 3
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 5
El Siglo	Galveston	May 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Ocamo	Gibraltar	May 3
Matura	Trinidad	April 30
Metapan	Havana	May 5
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 6
El Norte	Galveston	May 3
Lampasas	Mobile	May 2
Momus	New Orleans	May 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	April 20
Virginie	London	April 29
Framlington Court	Havre	April 27
Reukeladyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Staro	Cape Vincent	April 24
Panama	Cristobal	May 4
Canadian	Demerara	April 29
Havana	Havana	May 7

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	May 3
California	Liverpool	May 1
Andania	London	April 29
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 30
Almirante	Santa Marta	May 3
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 8
Comus	New Orleans	May 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Oscar II	Christiansand	April 30
Adriatic	Liverpool	May 4
Taormina	Genoa	April 25
Ville de Tamative	Marseilles	April 15
Le Coq	Rouen	April 25
Arpillao	Barcelona	April 27
Atahualpa	Barbados	May 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 9
El Mundo	Galveston	May 6

DUE SATURDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 29
Manchuria	London	May 2
Krooniand	Liverpool	May 4
Manhattan	London	April 29
Roma	Lisbon	May 1
Berwick Law	London	April 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 10

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(4) This character means *reserve* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions calendar:
Brooklyn Co<Nellis T. O'Boyle<No 32.
Re Tug Pliny Fisk.
NY Mail & Trans Co< Anderson.
Re R. G. Packard Co.
Outlook Co<General Paper Mfg Co.
General calendar:
Tompkins<St Regis Paper Co.
Staats<Biograph Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Johnson<East Coast Transp Co.
Perrin<Blake.
Bencomono<Erie RR.
Bronner<NY. N H & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Berney<SS Ada.
Univ Transp Co<same
Taylor & Co<same.
Kickiakis<SS Hermia.
Kelly<Coal Eley No 2
Re Barge P R R No 267 (Limita'n; &c.)
Rodgers<Benedict.
J C Stockyards<Fiter Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bank'cy discharges:
Alise M Holland,
Chas E Tompkins,
Walter F Halliday,
D Breitbart,
Isidor Rosenberg,
Ed R Flynn,
Max J Schultz,
Ida Wersba,
Max Krakower,
Jacob Heschs,
Sigmund Hollinger,
Nelson E Barton,
Jos H Maher,
Elias Starr,
Lewis Morton,
Prudential County Co,
Jacob M Ehrlich,
A & M Green,
U S Metal Prod Co,
Anna Brasz,
Abraham J Feldman,
August Wollenhaupt,
Louis Hirshler.
Under objections:
Julian W Rochlitz,
J F Mauff,
Samuel Marcus,
Abraham Spirer,
Chester Bertolette,
A & I Goldfarb,
Abraham Geller.
Involuntary cases:
Petition<F & P C Beckhaus,
Same<Lyons & Grey.
Same<Swiss Chalet Specialist.
Motions:
Delta Theatre Corp,
Swiss Chalet Specialists,
Leon Goldenberg,
Abraham H Fox,
O L Cushman & Co,
J Clavel & Co,
Alex Schmidt,
Broad Const Co,
John J O'Hare,
Aaron Leiblein,
Eagle Broom Works,
Sam Blaustein,
Robt Rosenfeld,
R Falchero,
R & S Rottstein,
Henry Nadler,
Ernesto Gallo,
Rossman & Bracken,
Max Lacher,
Constant Scomby,
Shapiro & Shulman,
Franklin W Hawes,
Swiss Chalet Specialists,
Abraham Kirshman,
Mandel Hertz,
Prudential Candy Co (2.)
Chester Bertolette,
Jake Welner,
Steuerwald<Wemple Co.
Livingston<Oliver.
Ansorge<Barnett.
Sully<Gen Cotton Co.
Re Barman.
Louis Shapiro (3.)
Arthur R Couversano,
Jas R Keane,
C Fernandez & Co,
Louis Shapiro,
Max O Kranz,
D Ottenoser & Co,
Putnaman & Co,
Raskin Bros,
Post & Davis Co,
Samuel Kaufman.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 325, P. O. Building.

Bankruptcy at 10 A. M.
Re G Franklin Stringer.
Equity at 10:30 A. M.
Solomon<Kaufman.
Equity at 2 P. M.
Koenig<Morris.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar for Tuesday, May 9, at 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Building.

Am Conv & Wafer Co<Cons Wafer Co.
Rosenberger<De Lyons
Same<Greater Cities Inv Co.
Altschuler<Brower.
Savoy Glass Co< Guarriello.
Caterino<Cd Av Ry.
Petry<Matz.
Van Duyn<Chautauqua Institution.
Frankel<Kuperschmid.
Hoppenstedt<Amy.
Brennan<Schell.
Kraus<Queens County Water Co.
Goodman<Goodman.
CNY<Kennedy.
Clark<Fisher.
Mannecken<Mannecken.
Re Concrete Products.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
A. L. Chatterton<A. D. Matthews Sons, Inc.
Shenk<Kissel M Car.
Driesen<Sullivan.
Times Sq Imp<Fleischmann's V Model Bak
Alden<Wright.
Morrow<Herbstone Rty Corp.
Pearson<Welch.
Schusterman<Estate of M Schusterman.
Lowy<Pelzer.
Valentine<Williams.
Piltz<Piltz.
Singer<Singer.
Thompson<Thompson.
Gilbert<KM & M Nat Bk
Crevellier<Crevellier.
Maher<Maher.
Valentine<Williams.
Malamud<Malamud.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Stevenson<O'Connor.
CNY<Eppinger & R.
Weisman<Weissman.

PART IV.—————, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Clark, J. — At 10:15 A. M.

Alevy Mfg Co<Int Brew Co.
Rourke<GSchirmer,Inc
Totten<Tanner.
Rogers, Peet & M Payne
Dental & S Mfg Co.
McCloat<Floral Pk V.
McElroy<same.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Marquez<N Y Rys.
Pringle<Nowald.
Welsbart<Em Carry.
Guenther<Bridgway.
G Rimo<Rosenbman.
N Rizzo<same.
Fox<CNY.
Cowlan<McNulty Bros.
McGivney<NY & Q Co Ry.
Barrett<same.
Tashjian<Spengeman.
Tully<Union Ry.
Sheridan<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Bowne<Bowne.
Kuhner<C K Realty.
Heyn<Lessem.
Dean<Beakes Dairy.
Re Schleps.
Pollack<Sachs.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co<Kulla.
Fitz-Hugh Luther Co< Coen.
Driscoll<Driscoll.
Lavine<Saks, &c.
Greenwald<501 West 113th St.
Turkeltaub<Hobe Button Co.
Laderman<Met Opera.
Clarke<Gilmore.
CNY<Eppinger & Russell Co.
Chaplin<Vitagraph, &c

PART IV.—Jaegerman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Walsh<Bradley Cont.
Russnak<Feinberg (2.)
Murphy<Segroder (2.)
A Honigman<Spiro.
B Honigman<same.
McGovern<Gilmer.
Khatchigian<Alex.
Fay<Mail & Exp Co.
Gardner<Penn RR.
Collins<Nash Elec RR
Fay<NY Herald Co.
Same<Tribune Ass'n.
Holzworth<B Hall & Co.
Silverman<Jogert Realty Co.
Okum<Duval Co.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Weitman<B Altman & Co.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Phillips<Budd.
Borin<Ruppert (2.)
Reles<Jeffreys Co.
Cassman<Bernstein.
Traub<Shults Bread Co (2.)
Solomon<Proctor's 23d St Theatre Co.
Paladino<Ida Martin.
Lyons<Peristein.
Wiesbroth<NY Rys.
Mereminsky<Clover Farms Co.
Gizariotis<Nomikas.
Packales<Barrett.
Anderson<Steinert.
Kaufman<50th Av Coach Co.
Cecil<NY Rys.
McKeon<Smith
Operating Corpn.
Farkas<Union Ry.
Selden<NY Rys.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Casey<Holf.
Merle<London, (2.)
Mahern<Smith.
Felis<Cattaneo.
Galanek<Astoria L, H & Power Co.
Ossakow<Ickes.
Chamurin<Nehel.
Szabo<Schumacher.
Horn<B, Q Co & S RR
Lick<1st Vienna Bak'y
Haber<Lincoln Dye Wks
Gross<NY Rwys.
Chertow<Shipley Con & Supply Co.
Amer Con Tel & Elec S Co,

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Arenberg<H & M RR.
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Kroll<Cherest.
Campo<Restino.
Goldstein<Koester.
Meehan<Laguna.
Roden<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Fox<Dougherty.
Ebling Brew Co<Fusco
Bernstein<Gimbel Bros
Coleman<NY, NH RR.
McMahon, Jr<Postal Transfer Service.
Bolger<Schwartz.
A Koenig<Rich Carvel Co.
N C Koenig<same.
Dicker<Bishop, Babcock, Becker Co.
Murtagh<Bedish.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Moore<Bloch.
Quinlan<Lyons.
Clegg<Dahl et al.
Bearer<Silver.
Leshinsky<Turtel.
Peterson<Rankin.
Christy<Lawlor.
Munder<E E Smith Cont Co.
Jankowsky<Brown.
Hamilton<Hamilton.
Theobald<NY, N H & H RR.
Klein<Mackay-Smith.
Glass<Public Bank.
Kovach<Jellinek.
Lulka<Britz.
Sussman<Waterson.
Haslett<Barrett.
Mayers<B'way & 97th St Realty Co.
Terk<2d Av Dev Co, Inc.
C Dulles<Motor Delivery Co.
D Dulles<same.
Guhl<Consol Gas, Lemhan<Block.
Rudnick<Maloney.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Thomas<Hagner.
J Stein<L Eppig Brew
M Stein<same.
Schen<Witten.
Cronin<Agnew.
Schmitt<Vincent.
Harris<The Tribune Ass'n.
K Socha<C RR of NJ.
G Socha<same.
Brison<Flynn.
Smith<Cornell.
Zeplin<Werner.
Farrissy<Clements.
Chambers<Goodwin.
Seidelman<Beeber.
Callahan<C RR of NJ
Rosenberg<Lamb.
Sens<Prosser.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weschler<Build Bldg.
Cacioli<L & N E Ry.
Levinson<Bachrach.
Abramo<Boehler.
Bossa<Vonhof.
Broderick<S I Mid RR
Geary<Pullman Co.
Wenger<NY Con Rys.
Kemmerich<CNY.
Lamb<Knick F'proof.
Conroy<Mallton Rity.
Tulenko<Klein.
McCarty<Int Mer M.
Epstein<Miller.
Hoppe<Astor.
Cooper<CNY.
Waldorf-Astoria<CNY.
Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co<same.
Richard<Norman.
Accordino<Zibelli.
K K E Garment Co, (Palmer.)
Re Empire Dev Co.
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Interstate Note & H Co<Kuyma.
Gould<Tex & P RR.
Deutschman<Hoes.
Public Bank<Cushman
N Amer Dist Co<Dombrowski.
Baxter<Shonts.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Haibe<Adams, (2.)
Prudential Ins Co<Nat Bank of Com.
Investors' Agcy<Hatt.
Bretung<Wight.
Starr<Gayley.
Martin<Betts.
Burton-Pierce Co< Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Wolff<same.
Giles<Langer Print Co
CNY<Audubon Nat Bank
Wright Barclay, Inc< Fleissner.
CNY<Schiessell.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
Franklin Bldg <Finn.
Tunis<Brascher.
Gilley<Starrett.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
CNY<Carney.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weber<Great Neck Villa Co.
Miller<Miller (2.)
Turtel<Ariel.
Convent Av Const<C Buek Const.
Acken<Brown.
Weed<Dean.
Mfg Appraisal Co< Rockwell.
Langley-Slavin Co<C Meads Co.
Nagel Mills, Inc<John Shubert Cotton Co.
Boisseva'n<Sociologic al Research Film.
Bregstone<Maunesovitch.
Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Cent Trust & Sav Co< same.
Gallin<Allemania Fire Ins Co,
Fickes<Hechler.
Hanna<De Paoli.
Larkin<Modern Woodmen of America.
Herman<Kelnzler Co<Kalb.
Liebert<Levy.
Suffern & Son<Warfield.

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Skinner<Hamilton.
Taber<Cesiera.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Lewis<Nielson.
Merten<Relyea.
Hanlon-Gray Galvanizing Co<Vogelstein.
Nash<Gen Accident F & L Assur Corp, Ltd
Gannon<Brunker.
Napier<Shethar.
Crespi Service Co< Verschiedene.
Ogden<Elena Rty Cor
Am Audit Co<Seybel.
Kaften<Levi-Kaften.
Esterly Garment Co< Marks.
Miller<Day Pub Co.
Haines<Chizzolo.
Lincoln Tr Co<Jewell.
Johnston Heating Co< Bd of Education.
Barnes<Taylor.
Scott<Otis Litho.
Williams<Scott & Fowles Co.
McBride<Maloney.
Nannon<De Grushe.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Rosenblatt<Harris.
Levy<N Y Fire Ins Co<same.
Fischer<Newcomb.
Hopkinson Co<C & E.
Kerr<Ward.
C F Harmes<Lennhard
Michel Brew Co.
Reiser<Gumz.
British Aulm<Trefts.
Gillen<Brown.
Levin<James Everard's Breweries.
Orbach<Broach.
Arbib<Well Feather.
Bahnsen<Altkrug.
Rogers<CNY.
Landay Bros, Inc< Mandel.
Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Machine.
Lowenstein<De Foreser Sheet & Tinplate Co.
Kamber<Walker.
Prest, &C.<Washington College<L'Amoreaux.
Frank<N E Casualty.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c Co.
Orecek<Wissewitz.
Mack<Field.
Cooper<Wolf.
Levenson Wreck Co< Sheepshead Bay Sp.
People<Enzlert.
McCarthy<Bevans.
Baer-Herz Co.
Turnbull<Maynard.
Schmucker<Randler.
Hanna<Merritt &
Livin Rity Co<Killey.
U S Wood Preserving Co<CNY.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Oppenheim<Weinstein.
Cohen<A Walker & Co.
Manhan<Lewis.
Horton<Hartt.
Porter<Low.
Hinman<Foster Scott Ice Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Estates of:
Rose Weisg.
Max Rothschildtzer.
Joseph Cohn,
Thomas F O'Rourke,
Bernardino Rolle,
John M Wyatt.
Emma F Wyatt.
Wills for probate:
Marie Christensen,
Hinds Greenbaum,
Elizabeth J Presby.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, Contested wills:
Patrick Walsh,
Esther Robitscher.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Richard S Bryant,
Jason C Lotterhand,
Isabella Adler.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J. Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Smith<Weiss.
Styles<Johnson.
J E Linde Paper Co< et al.
Wm P M Braun & Sons, Inc<Price.
Leventhal<Kessler.
Hersfeld<Menschel Bros.
Baker<Feiner.
Wolf<Brier & Schell.
Weinberg<Paul.
Veber<City R E Co.
Hall<Hickson.
Hobel<Trainer Const Co (2).
Holtz<Winter Garden.
Glennon<Write Away Pen Co of Am.
Sec Bk<Gotthoffer.
White Rat<Ill Surety.
McDonald<Wells.
Jushkiewitz<Roddy (2)

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hopp<Horton Co.
Gardner<Clark, Inc.
Jennings<Cons Gas.
Taub<Opera Stars Co.
Land<Orth.
Schenker<NY Rys.
Gesslein<Beermann.
Mazzelli<Burns Bros.
Offenhenner<Bishop.
Post<Graziano.
Fruit Dispatch Co< Penn RR.
Lohman<NY Rys.
Irving Nat Bk<Antico
Dwyer<Smith.
Hoffman<Hahn.
Maynes<Darling.
Spilke<Bradley Cont.
Levy<Hirsh.
Levin<Am Silk Mills.
Harding<Captain Post H & P Co.
Farsone<Horatio Rty.
Kahn<Maas Cont Co.
Stark<Jacobs.
Gropenbach<Neal.
Worrell<3d Av Ry.
Beinich<Lipschitz.
Fedner<Erland.

Holzman, Cohen & Co <Teague.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rassmussen.
Greendell<Steiger.
Brady<Bleasius.
Cohen<Schoenherr.
Kashdin<NY Rys.
Stolzak<Weinberg.
Ratner<Gernansky.
Finnie<Rodgers & H.
Nuss<Winter.
Goldsmith Union Ry.
Gelula<Terry & T Co.
Kingenthal<Oberman.
Nemiroff<Dill.
Carpenter<Cochran.
Brisada<Sonnenschein.
Martini<NY Rys.
Riso<De Gannaro.
Schneider<Star Co.
Sutro<Rubber Trad Co
Edelstein<Star Co.
Callahan<I R T.
Perman<Elsen.
Sommer<Sayers.
Weisl<May.
Goldstein<Siff.
Greenberger<Tiger.
Finkelstein<same.
Boyle<Ohlbaum.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Vaccaro<F L Crawford, Inc.
Harris<Landay Bros, Inc.

Part II., for trial.
Glaser<Security Bank of NY.
Galef<Kalish.
Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Fine<New Amst Cas.
Ward<Greenberg.
Taub<Sader.
Milbauer<Bruck.
Koch<Bergoff Brew Ass'n.
Graveur<London Guar & Accident Co.
Hoecker<Lichtman.

Triangle Film Co< Fanny Amuse Co.
Same<Lafayette Leasing Co.
Same<86 St Amuse Co
Equity case:
M Talsky & Co<Prot Epis Soc'y, &c.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Bowne<J. Campbell Thompson.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Mantler<Koenig.
Krail<Steinfeldt.
Re Bloom.
Wagner<NY Rys Co.
Smith<Janpole & W Hld Co.
Lunney<Milliner Bros, Inc.
Gottregen<NY Tel Co.
Re Scheps.
Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Berlieri<Merendino.
Sacher<Dusel.
McClane<Lester et al.
Ruttger<Andrews,
Flink<Kaspel.
Demondi<Rosen Co.
Winter<Liebmann's Brewing Co.
Powell & Serr<Erath.
Rubin<NY Municipal Ry et al.
Sternin<Int R T.
Herrin<Dwyer.
Bressiin<NY Herald.
Galligan<US Rty & I.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
Brief<Mayo.
Goldstein<Bleecher Bros Co.
McKearney<Higgins.
Schalow<Lockwood.
Wrenn<Babcock.
Neldig<Clews et al.
Reisenberger<Otto et al.
Berglas<Schwartz.
Rubinson et al<Zimmerman Co.
Schurman<Spiner Const Co.
Margolin<Coll Hold'g.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Corti<Kingston Securities Co.
Adams-Flanagan Co< Klein.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Friedman<Gabrielson.
Akaliff<YR RR of N J
Paulson<So Blvd Ry.
Kegel<Phillips.
Levy<NYC Int RT Co
Melcher<NY Rys Co.
Dansgaerd<Kursheedt Mfg Co.
Kanjo<Cen Union Gas
Harding<CNY.
Chatfield<Buchler, Jr.
Francis<Ocean Elec Ry Co.
Zeto<English.
Jaffe<Beaver.
Berger<Tilyou Realty.
Kaiser<NY Tel Co.
Butler<Union Ry Co.
Greenberger<Saltzsieder.
Rozwadowski<Int R T
Asey<Corp of Trinity Church.
Keller<R Carvel Co.
Mautone<Roberts.
Sarkisian<NY Trans.
Romaker<Riverside Taxi Serv Co (2.)
Martirano<Shapiro.
Steneck<Rosebach.
Billig<Bernstein.
Link<Heffner.
Henzi<Roth.
Cohen<Miller.
Swing<Transman.
Evans<Peskin.
Decker<NY Rys.
Thornton<Meehan.
Hacobbs<Ensign<Imp.
Cosgrove<Reddin Specialty Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 688.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Tierney, J.—Case on —Rechnitz<Golde.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, Wills for probate:
Mary F Levings,
Charles Armbruster,
Harris Durst.
Accountings:
John C L Becker,
Mary Murray.

S. Motions:
Fredericka Catherine Haag.
Katharine Blettenberg.
Adoption:
Eva Jane Howes by Jeffrey J H Howes.
S.—Contested will:
Jennie Kleinert.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz,

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Appeal Prting Co< Trobbe.

Beuminer<Am Land Credit Corp'n.

TRIAL TERM — Neimann, J. — No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day, calendar at 1 P. M.

Maddock<Mulstein.
Wensley<CNY, (2.)
Westchester Mtg Co< McIntire, (2.)
Wm H Mummich.
Smith<Peck,
Greene<Greene.
Nickerson<El Silicon.
Fedelman<Ski Dean Co.

People<Hoell.
Same<Lesin.
Same<Zimmer.
Same<Silverman.
Same<Mastraugelo.
Same<Sitkoff.
Motion calendar:
Rawitz<Bkl Milk Co.
People, &c<B M Grout

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Lincoln Av, (Nassau-Beekman Inv.)
Burroughs<Thrithill.
NY & Lindenhurst Estate Co<same.
Sprague<Miller.
Filion<Filion.
Vesolie<Feilx.
Fauth<D E Morris, Inc
Soderstrom<Heinemann.
Peterson<NY Roof Co.
Flinn<Terry Con Co.
Beekman<Jamison.
Ruggiano<Peterson.
Sorenstein<Krimmer.
Clarke<McCauley.
Ruisi<Ruisi.
Maxwell<Franza.
Honig<Markowitz Bros
Morana<Carpenter Co.
Pines<Scudder.
Zeller<Silver.
Hok<Hegg.
Wood<Cady.
Ky Derby Co<Woods.
Huber<D'Esterre.
Land & Loan<Weber.
Kajkowski<Kajkowski
Same<same.
Lawson<Travis.
Graham<Cron.
Re Pinervert.
Re Leslie.
Sonderhof<Hirsch.
Re NY Mun Ry Co, (Somerville.)
Re Bruere, (Moore & Co.)
Title G & T<Vickers.
Re Rutland Road, (Martyn.)
McCarty<Dickerson.
Rty Assoc<Londrigan.
Myers<Livingston.
Teshman<Teshman.
Re Bay 10 St-Cropsey Av, (Young.)
Galley<Carpenter, B & Herrick, Inc.
Thell<NY Con RR.
Leibson<same.
Pfeeffle<NY & E RR.
Stickel<N E RR (2)
Carroll<same.
Esposito<same.
Cohen<same.
Speer<B H RR.
Hill<same, (2.)
Graef<same.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.
Rabat<Reilly.
Ing-Antwiler<Antviler.
Amerman<Goodman.
Milkman<Casesa.
Cardone<Cardone Chemical Co.

Bulowa<Taub.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co< Wacker (2 actions).
Clark<Clark.
Wilson<Levy & Baird.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3106.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Horrigan<Nassau RR.
Martella<Juditsky et al.
Stanton<Doelger Bwg.
Schnell<Muncie.
Zwerck<B R RR.
Luskey<5th Av Coach.
Flood<Peterson.
Cahill<C I & B RR.
Murphy<Haff Co.
Keane<Natius Auto.
Union Stove Works< Thomas.
Mackintosh & Popp< Hud & Man RR.
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Van Loan<NY Cons R RR.
Birch<Nassau RR.
Viveritto<NY C & H R
Pettit<Ehlen et al.
Katz<Rabinowitz.
Rosenberg<NY Cons R R.
Staehler<Wilhelm.
Re Ry et al<O'Donohue
Breckir<Edison El Ill.
Stockwell<Jourdan.
Hendrick<Biggar.

Griffiths<Transit Dev.
Callahan<C I & B R.
NY Dock Co, Tompkins, Higginson<CNY.
Merle et al<same.
Coffey<Coffey.
Creem Co<CNY.
Diack et al<same.
Reilly<Person.
Achille<Gaeto.
Savitz<Julius Rity Co.
Goldberg<Kass et al.
Stubbmann<CNY.
Cleslinski<Turner Const Co.
Goodman<Byrne.
Newman<B H RR.
Brown<Bormley et al.
Pfeifer<Wallau & H.
Kopzenski<Meserole Trucking Co.
Barzilay<Transit Dev.
Portlerey<Maurer.
Gabriel<Healy.
Gundlach<Transit Dev.
Cole<Childs.
Marx & Son<Havemeyer Const Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Re Juniper Av, (McElwain.)
Re Onderdonk Av, (Eppig Brew Co.)
Re Ralph St, (Wolfman.)
Indian Wells Wash Ldy <Hausboch.
Gale<Gale.
Eichhorn<Eichhorn.
Roberts<Roberts.
May<NY & Q Co Ry.
Re Patterson, (Sullivan.)
Re Armeline.
Suydam Rty Co<Levy.
Huntley<Huntley.
Miller<Clouse.
Re Borough Bk, (Sullivan.)
Albert<Albert.
Dewald<Wyona Rty.
Lawyers T I & T Co< Lockwood, (2.)
Mirkin<Edelman & L.
Ajas<Bd of Educ'n.
T M Rty Co<Selb.
Guerin<same.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Amerman<Goodman.
Re Lincoln Ter Park.
Re 65th-54th Streets.
Valentine<Henderson.
Street<Kistler.
Friedman<NY Rys Co.
Becker<Becker.
Doherty<Hearn.
Waldron<Quimby.
Re Brody Con Co, (Holland.)
Brown<Berman.
Schulman<Schaefer.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Johnson<Whelan.
Borup<Von Kokritz.
Knowles<NY, N H & H RR Co.
Haight<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Luciano<Lawrence Pk Realty Co.
Kearney<Roman Cath Orph Asy of NYC.
Goldman<Schlesser.
Petitte<NY C & H R RR Co.
Capano<Eggleston.
Vianello<Thomas & Buckley Hoistg Co.
Rice<Union Ry Co (2)
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Wolski<Pitts Con Co.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Coffey<A Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Brooks<Root.
Hooley<same.
Price<same.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Wilkens<Mulligan.
Dunn<NY C & H R RR Co.

Highest number reached on call, 1805.

PART II.—Young, J.—Short causes.
Campbell-Pullman Co<Furniss-Doblin.
Fountain<Rothschild.
Hayden<Kehoe.
First Nat Bank< Creighton.
Weisbacker<Wels & Z
White Plains Modern Laundry<Wolff.

County Court.

YOUNG, J.
Jackson<Fee.
Mattiaccio<Yonk RR.
Santero<La Vake.
Barillari<La Vake.
Savage<Mertz, (2.)
White<C of Mt Ver.
Syme<Owen.
David Mayer Brew<Rosa.
Mathews<Cunningham

Nat Cash Reg<Engert.
Di Mautio<Camp.
Connolly<Bennett.
Murphy<Yonk Nat Bk.
Moir<O'Rourke.
Isserson<Fisk.
Shea<Loescher.
Ward<Wetzel.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Finkelstein<CNY.
Greenberg, as a admr< B, Q Co & S RR.
Ragey<R Hoe & Co.
Rittermeyer<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Stumpf<D H RR.
Mitchell<Salant.
Rapson<CNY.
Schwalbach<same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Kerrigan<CNY.
Carter<same.
Bremmers, an infant< Haas.
Barnes<42d St, M & S. N Ry et al.
Nelson<Standard Oil Co of New York.
Strebel<Int R T.
Schmidt<L I RR.
O'Brien<CNY.
Burch<same.
Schmitt, as admr< Auer et al.
Lainer<Shoepshead Bay & Rockaway Ferry Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 910.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Uihlein<Lackner.
Kaye<B H RR Co.
Wilson, an inf<Napoli
Aulick<O'Leary.
Cutler<B H RR Co.
Kearns<same.
Hasselbacher< Schwendler (3).
Lapp<L I RR Co.
Donohue<B, Q C & S.

Remainder of calendar passed until Tuesday, May 9.

Muldoon, as admr< Anderson.
Anderson<L I RR.
Ahrens, an infant< Harrolds Motor Car.
Pelletier<John Wanamaker.
Bigus<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.

Faughnan, an infant< Carbone Contracting.
C Johann & Sons< Linch, as receiver.
West<B H RR.
Reardon<Barrett, as President of Adams Express Co.
Lynch<C I & B RR.
Bank of Long Island< Llewellyn et al.
Williams<Patton.
Prells<Belt Line Ry.
Kuhn<Richter.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 138; Joseph L. Buttenwieser against Charles Goldenberg et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Unger & Unger.

9TH ST, 621 East; Joseph L. Buttenwieser against Abraham Sindelowsky et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Unger & Unger.

14TH ST, 319 and 321 West and 15th St. 324 and 326 West; Frank Reely against Edward L. Larkin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hatch & Clute.

Bronx.

GRAND AV, 2,469; 124th St, 65 and 67 East; 118th St, 71 West; John J. Regan against Walter J. Regan et al, partition suit; attorney, J. N. Williams.

HUGHES AV, e s, 202.5 ft n of 181st St, 16x90; Honeywell Av, e s, 148 ft n of 177th St, 50x80.1; Barnes Av, e s, 93.5 ft s of 1st Av, 31.2x90; Edenvald Av, s s, 75 ft w of Hill Av, 16x100; Solomon C. Powell against Emma Dilberker et al, action to set aside four deeds; attorneys, Powell & Silver.

LOT 196, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Henry Hillmann against Margaretha Martens, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Wendt.

8D AV, n w corner of 161st St, 31.6x100; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. et al., as executors and trustees, against Anna J. McSweeney et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 314; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corporation against Davidson Avenue Realty Co., owner; Barnet W. Rod Co., contractor $1,025

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.

—In the matter of LOUIS BARNETT SONS, INC., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 8th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at 6 West 32d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' Winter and Spring suits and coats, finished and unfinished, cutting machines, finished sewing machines, office and showroom furniture, and fixtures, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver, 1 Broadway, New York.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.

—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of K. E. GARMENT CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 23,013.

The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 6, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22,740.

Notice is given that FREDERICK WOHN Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 12th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23,170.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAYMAN WALLACH, Bankrupt.

Hayman Wallach was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 26th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 8, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,181.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD W. PALFREY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Edward W. Palfrey are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, May 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSAIL TAX RULING.

Bankers Tell President That America's Credit is Imperiled.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America, through its President, L. B. Franklin, and its Vice President, A. G. Hoyt of this city, yesterday made public a letter of protest it had sent to the President regarding the administration of the income tax law by the Treasury Department in connection with the taxation of interest on bonds owned by non-resident aliens. In its protest it says:

"The law contains a clause imposing the 1 per cent. tax upon the entire net income from property owned * * * in the United States by persons residing elsewhere." On Oct. 23, 1913, the Attorney General, upon request of the Secretary of the Treasury, rendered an opinion addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which, after quoting the above provision, he said:

"In substance, you wish to be advised whether, in pursuance of this paragraph, the regulations which you are about to promulgate should direct the levying, assessing, and collecting of a tax upon the interest accruing upon bonds executed by a resident or citizen of the United States, whether secured by a mortgage or no, when such bonds are held or owned by a citizen

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The northwest disturbance has moved rapidly southeastward, and there are two centres of depression tonight, one over Eastern Minnesota, with an increasing, and one over West Kansas with an apparently decreasing, tendency. Conditions were unsettled from the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward, and showers occurred quite generally over this area. Elsewhere the weather was fair. Low temperatures prevailed Sunday morning west of the Rocky Mountains, with the lowest May readings of record in the Sacramento Valley, and tonight the temperature fall extends eastward over northern districts to Western Minnesota and the Missouri River. In the east upper lake and the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States it is considerably cooler.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, moderate, variable; South Atlantic, East Gulf, West Gulf, moderate south.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer interior.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, warmer north portion. Tuesday probably thunder showers and cooler.

Western New York—Fair Monday, warmer north portion. Tuesday probably thunder showers and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	56	67	4 P. M.	57	57
6 A. M.	57	63	6 P. M.	57	58
9 A. M.	62	63	9 P. M.	60	60
12 M.	63	61	11 P. M.	61	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees, at 3 A. M.; minimum, 56 degrees, at 3:30 P. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.81 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—24 Av. A; Mr. Kapala	Slight
2:30—264 W. 17 St.; Patrick Little	Slight
3:30—2,412 3 Av.; Mott Iron Works	Slight
3:45—1437 Pitkin av.; Sol Reisman, Lieberman & Reber	$200
5:00—51 E. 117 St.; Wm. Korn	Slight
5:05—101 Allen St.; Abrams & Delits	None
9:20—Foot of E. 26 St.; Dept. of Charities, (boat)	Not given
9:30—307 Madison Av.; not given	$300
P. M.	
12:20—2 Orchard St.; M. Hirschman	Slight
3:40—635 W. 161 St.; Louis Weinstein	Slight
7:50—185 Clinton St.; Abe Kurzer	Slight
8:15—500 E. 111 St.; Tony Telosi	Slight
8:35—351 E. 138 St.; Sam'l Di Gragon	Slight
9:50—159 E. 96 St.; Joe Selmer	$12
10:20—200 E. 100 St.; Sarah Bangline	Slight
11:15—1,000 Boston Rd.; ——— Crystal	Slight

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner.—To dissolve partnership in splendid corner apartment house on Amsterdam Av. at a reasonable price and reasonable terms to responsible party. Apply Charles Leopold, 343 and 345 10th Av.

Four story and basement; residence or furnished rooms; 17th St., 2d Av., opposite park. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Attention.—Bay Shore, ideal town for Summer life; easy commuting; Summer privileges; excellent roads; beautiful modern house; all improvements; best surroundings; nicely furnished; near bay and station; garage; $600. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest workingman; not far out, with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens and a good house, near the depot and trolley; party must have good reference. J. Schmidt, 166 Times Downtown.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, white enamelled woodwork; beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, and plot 60x100, with garage, 1½ blocks from bathing beach and harbor; must have $200 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," 187 Times Downtown.

Party will sacrifice 2 elegant, actual waterfront lots, with private rights of same for boat anchorage; bathing, &c.; must have $100 cash at once, balance easy. "Waterfront," Box 152 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little bungalow for $975 and a large plot of ground, near water and trolley, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. Store, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

EXCLUSIVE HEWLETT PROPERTY.

Two acres, accessible house, improvements; stable; fruit. Bruce Belmore, Lynbrook, New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice for quick sale beautiful house at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; agents not wanted. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

Commuting distance; ten minutes from station; large grounds; 9 rooms; first story stone; electric light; $7,000. B 188 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Summer camping site, by three large, never-failing springs and two all-season trout streams; deer, wild life; 2,000 feet above sea level; 400 yards from automobile road; supplies delivered; privileges of 440-acre farm, berries, fruit trees; limited to one small party, Americans; $100 per month. Write "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR BUNGALOW.

A SITE IN THE HEALTHIEST SECTION OF NEW JERSEY, CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO THE CITY, WITH BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREES, A DISTINCTIVE SOCIAL LIFE, MODERATE COMMUTATION FARE. THERE ARE TWO PLOTS, EACH 100x100. E. S. PARKER, 5 LITTLE WEST 12TH ST.

For Rent.—Home, 9 rooms and bath; extremely pleasant situation; 3 minutes from station; 40 minutes from Broadway; annual rent, $420; option to buy if desired. Owner, J. S. Vail, 723 Richmond St., Plainfield, N. J.

Fine old-fashioned all-year country home, modernized; no farm; details mailed; no agents; rent $100 monthly; equity $16,000. Owner, 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed. PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

Trenton—Substantial modern country residence, conveniences, good outbuildings, 12 acres; fruit. Albert Dresser, Burlington.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, near Pittsfield, Mass., elevation 1,200 feet; 11-room house; modern conveniences; five acres of land; shade trees, orchard, trout brook; near lake; price $5,000. Mrs. S. Galbraith, 107 Hosea Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February, 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October, 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HANDSOME LARGE ROOM IN SUITE OCCUPIED BY LAW FIRM OF HIGH STANDING; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS H 370 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 958, 33 West 42d.

For Rent—Store, 35 West 43d St., suitable for any business; size 22x95; rent $3,500. SCOBIE, 301 East 149th St.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 531 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Parlor store near 5th Av.; splendid workroom. Wallace, 9 West 46th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Sublet salesroom and office, furnished or unfurnished; low rent. Joseph, 16 East 33d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room or part office; telephone and stenographer service; desirable location. Apply Albert G. Schwartz, Suite 1,106 McCutcheon Bldg., 341-347 Fifth Av.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent for Summer, commodious house on Hudson, furnished; large porches, wide lawns, shade trees, garden, six bedrooms, two baths, big sleeping porch; artistically furnished; twenty-five minutes from Grand Central. Frederick Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil, New York.

Remodeled farmhouse to rent, furnished, on State road leading from Brewster to Pawling; 1¼ miles to station; eleven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; three open fireplaces; extended view; fine shade trees; $400 rent for season, beginning June 1. Apply Room 1,618, 2 Rector St. Telephone Rector 1307.

Country estate for rent, fifty minutes from New York, near station; large house, ten bedrooms; high elevation, extensive view, lawns, woodland, and garden planted. Room 1,003, 64 Wall St.

To Let—Furnished.

Summer homes for rent on Connecticut coast; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; rentals $300 to $1,000 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Pine Orchard, Conn.—Rent your Shore Cottages from an agent who has lived on the grounds and rented cottages for twenty years. Inquire H. L. Hollmann's Store.

Connecticut Beach: hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished house to rent, July and August, near Beverly Road station, Flatbush, 237 East 18th St. 0073 W. Flatbush.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Let—Modern house, garage. Kayser, 217 Main Av., Passaic, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

17th St., 122 East.—Quaint, unusual studio, open fireplaces; one, two, or six rooms; artistically furnished; $75. Mornings.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath; furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L." Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Madison Av., 222.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP. MODERN.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L." Apply Room 1,618, 2 Rector St. Telephone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high-class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all night service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone, Riverside 3964.

Good Summer apartment, 535 West 135th St.; five rooms, well furnished; elevator, telephone; from about May 24 to Sept. 24; two blocks from 157th Broadway station; Fifth Av. stage stops at door. Phone Morningside 4357.

153d, 445 West.—Charming five-room suite exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; accessible to subway, elevator, and 5th Av. stage line; 20 minutes to Times Sq. Kinghaven. Phone Audubon 6360.

Riverside Drive, 660.—Well furnished four-room apartment, "83," to sublet; possession at once; service complete, $50 month. Apply premises or call Fremont 3741. Florist.

Sublet.—$70; beautiful six-room apartment, Riverside Drive and 79th St.; convenient to bus line and 79th St. subway station. Quinn Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

158th, 651 West.—Apartment, rooms, studios; seven acres ground. Hudson River; boathouse; garage; plazza; subway; home conveniences. Audubon 1487.

Modern studio apartment, sublet during Summer; splendidly furnished; two rooms and bath; maid service; $100 month. Columbus 7579.

147th, 132 West, (Felix Portland.)—Select suite, 2 rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; American and European plan

Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every convenience; quiet, exclusive; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Elegantly furnished or unfurnished front 5-room apartment; high-class house; one block from 145th St. subway. At sacrifice. 3,505 Broadway. Apartment 3B.

St. Nicholas Av., 574, (Corner 139th.)—A charming apartment of four rooms, high-class elevator house; every modern improvement.

47th, 16 West.—Delightful, small kitchenette apartment; every convenience; fine neighborhood; moderate.

Well-furnished four-room apartment; seen by appointment; references required. Apt. 2, 450 West 147th. Phone 3140 Audubon.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Beautiful country place; 35 minutes out; one minute to station; $8-$12; conveniences. 720 West Grand St., Elmora, N. J.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Man, wife, child, and maid wish board with private family having no other boarders; within commuting distance of New York; confidential. A. L. Nathan, 137 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 58D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

57TH, 345 WEST.—Double and single rooms; excellent board; telephone; reasonable.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large and small rooms; references; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private bath, steam heat, electricity; Southern cooking.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 261 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; private bath; double and single; private house; excellent cuisine; gentlemen; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; hotel accommodations; table board.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; good exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusual pension; single, double rooms, beautifully furnished; private baths; attractive surroundings; Summer rates; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations, private baths; best home table aptional; electricity.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Hall room; excellent table; refined house; table guests; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOM WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.
Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 57 WEST.—Desirable room, gentleman, couple; superior table; homelike surrounding. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; refined private family; table guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; private baths; excellent table; refined locality; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Room with private bath; excellent meals; table boarders; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room; suitable for couple or three, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; convenient location; excellent table; references exchanged.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room; scrupulously clean; all conveniences; exceptional table; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, near beautiful Riverside, healthiest, most delightful section, the Audubon; light, cool rooms; good meals; every comfort; low rates; call or write for pamphlet. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; dressing room; reasonable; table guests.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Can accommodate guests after May 20; also table guests.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, board; suitable for young people; reasonable; references.

21 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH. Attractive house; rooms; board; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

LADY student, desires board with quiet family. Lloyd, 211 West 69th St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM M. BERNEY against the S. S. "Ada," &c.—Notice.

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of damages on contract, civil and maritime, $75,000.00; process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on May 15th, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
A. MAURICE LEVINE, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CARL D. JACKSON against STEAMSHIP "ADA," HER ENGINES, &c.—Notice:

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of damage to cargo, civil and maritime, $6,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on May 22, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
WILLIAM C. FOSTER, Proctor for Libellant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 2-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Packard, 3-48, 7-pass. touring.
Locomobile, 1915, "38" touring, wire wheels.
Locomobile, 1914, "38" runabout.
Stutz, 1916, Buildog special.
Stutz, 1915, Bearcat.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat.

1916 Overland touring car, with year-around top; like new.....$600
1915 Saxon car; run about 1,500 miles..$300
1913 Hudson 7-passenger touring car; good condition; slip covers, &c.....$450
1914 Detroiter touring car; electric lights and starter $300
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway.

A PRACTICALLY NEW NATIONAL chassis, absolutely mechanically perfect; recently overhauled; $400; must sacrifice immediately; inspection, demonstration. Bailey, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Pope-Hartford touring car, 1913 model, 35 H. P.; complete with electric starting and lighting equipment; in excellent condition throughout, and must be seen to be appreciated; $875. J. S. Dluguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Overland touring cars, 1914 models, four of them; are excellent in both condition and appearance; have full equipment, including electric starting and lighting systems; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New 8-cylinder Oldsmobile, with special finish Springfield Sedan body, beautifully painted and upholstered; ready for delivery in a few days; will sell 10% less than regular price to quick customer. T 67 Times.

Mercer; practically new limousine and touring; luxuriously equipped; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $1,100. Edwards, chauffeur, 82 Crescent st., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Hupmobile, 1915 touring car, excellent condition throughout; has every possible equipment; guaranteed like new; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Buick roadsters, 1911, 1912, and 1913 models; all are in excellent condition and must be seen to be appreciated; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STEVENS-DURYEA.
Seven-passenger Touring Car. A distinctive car of finest quality; used only one season. For immediate delivery. H. C. Beaver, 22 West 61st St.

A practically new White six-cylinder, 7-passenger; Westinghouse shock absorber; absolutely perfect; $850; also Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine and touring; mechanically perfect, $850; automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric light, starter, &c.; inspection. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 38 H. P.
Simplex (1916) Limousine, 50 H. P.
Simplex (1915) Touring, 50, five-passenger.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase; fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

Winton 1915 six-cylinder touring car; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

Packard 1915 "38", "48" touring cars; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

For Hire—Beautiful 1915 Packard, 7 passenger, by month to private party. Johnson, Riverside 3811.

New Packard "Six" touring; $2.50 hourly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8823.

Rent beautiful Packard landaulet, touring, Flat limousine. Prucker, 509 Amsterdam. 2087 Schuyler.

Luxuriously equipped landaulet by hour, day, monthly; terms moderate. Wassel. Lenox 8282.

For hire, Hudson touring car, $2.50 hourly; owner drives. Telephone Academy 1065.

Packards by month or year. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6683.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Attractively, newly furnished rooms, studio; running water; bath; telephone.

46TH ST., 162 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all improvements; cheap. Horstman.

57TH, EAST.—Handsome suite, 2 rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone, service; references. Plaza 6087.

86TH, 153 East, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 850.—Large front, sunny, clean room; refined; conveniences; small room; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, studios, or residence; large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath.

West Side.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; telephone; references.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d, at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ARDEN, 17 West 32d St.

49TH, 69 WEST.—Parlor floor; elegantly decorated; furnished or unfurnished; business residence.

52D, 43 WEST.—Two rooms; all modern, on first floor; handsomely furnished; private bath; unequaled for elegance; refinement.

57TH, 106 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; continuous hot water supply; electricity, telephone; reference required.

57TH, 261 WEST.—Beautiful, large corner room; running water, electricity; modern; elevator.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; also studio hourly. Plaza 3655.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Elevator; electricity; near subway; $6. Bartlett.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Two rooms, private baths, suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; telephone.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable doctor or studio; other room, with kitchenette.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; electricity; private family; all conveniences.

71ST, 141 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED; WITH, WITHOUT BOARD; COOL; INDUCEMENTS.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Well-furnished single, double room; board optional. Columbus 9887.

71ST, 209 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful large, medium rooms; suitable for two gentlemen.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath separate; single rooms; electricity.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; shower, electricity, elevator; private family; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant front room, running water; private; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

75TH, 3 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Newly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; $4 up.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; single, en suite; conveniences; private baths; $4, $12.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; references exchanged.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Two-room suite; other rooms; electricity, telephone; $4.50, $7, $12.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large airy, front room, kitchenette; all conveniences; unusually reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable furnished front room, with lavatory; Summer rates.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium rooms; telephone, reception room; $4 up.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house, handsomely appointed large, small rooms; reasonable.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; every convenience and references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; private baths with shower; medium and small rooms; electricity.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Single room, with lavatory, shower; exclusive apartment; electricity. Apartment 2E.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large, small rooms, running water; electric light; elevator.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium room suite with bath and porch.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; private residence; references. Barry.

91ST, 205 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny room; wonderful view; apartment; gentleman; references. Walsh.

92D, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; bath; phone; $5; convenient location.

95TH, 177 WEST.—Bachelor suite, two extra large rooms; beautifully furnished. Bliss.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, homelike; adjoining bath; block "L," subway; $4-$5.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Southern room, water, electricity; suitable two; "L," subway; reasonable.

106TH, (2,762 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom overlooking Broadway; single, en suite; Summer rates. Stanett, Academy 1588.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room in strictly modern apartment; fine location. Apt. 4. (Near Broadway.)

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private house; conveniences; near Columbia University.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large front room; also small room, with rent separate; Summer rates. Hale.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; reasonable. Apartment 54.

120TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room, spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large back parlor; running water; phone; also single room.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside room; cool, clean, well furnished; $4. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 427 WEST, (Convent Av.)—Beautiful rooms, suitable two; private bath; phone; electricity.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; $6; convenient location; elevator. Apt. 2D.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; large, cheerful room, suitable two; board optional.

173D, 524 WEST.—Cozy bath; phone, kitchen privileges; business woman; reasonable. McHale.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable quarters, delightful surroundings, in lady's apartment; absolute quiet and privacy assured; out-of-town guests first-class accommodations; private wire. Audubon 8539.

Lady would rent attractive room in her elegant home. Telephone 8698 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, park. Apartment 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

SHIRLEY HOUSE—336 WEST 21ST. Clubhouse for business girls. 10291 Chelsea.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room east of 5th Av., between 30th and 60th Sts., preferably in apartment house; must state price; references. J 93 Times.

ROOM and board for two gentlemen; private family, near Richmond Hill or Jamaica; tennis, terms. Godfrey, 351 W. 121st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Spanish, English stenographer; moderate salary start. B. W., 104 East 14th.

ATTENDANT to elderly lady or semi-invalid; experienced; bright, cheerful disposition; English; massage. S 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman very anxious to make connection with concern where conscientiousness and ability are requisites. Fannie Jampel, 116 East 7th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eleven years' experience; thorough knowledge French and Spanish. T 57 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, lady's maid; can sew; would take care of gentleman and his residence in the absence of his family for Summer; has excellent and long references for trustworthiness. Y 243 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes position for chambermaid; call at present employer, Monday and Tuesday mornings. 322 Lexington Av.

COMPANION.—Woman of refinement and education seeks position with people of like element; no objection to traveling. P 211 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, teaching English, German, physical care, young children; best references. Governess, 160 East 37th St. Tel. 3590 Murray Hill.

HOUSEKEEPER, (23,) desires room for services; employed office part time; references. T 62 Times.

MAIDS.—Positions wanted for two maids, a chambermaid and a waitress. Call at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday mornings, 322 Lexington Av.

MOTHER and daughter want positions, mother as cook, daughter second girl; references; country. K. M., 2 Crescent Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, good training, desires to make connection with firm where she can prove her ability. Miss C. F., 100 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; good at figures; high school graduate; one year's experience; references. (R) 60 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and billing clerk; high school education; Sabbath observed; work Sunday. (I) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4728.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, ambitious, and willing worker. F. E. B., 60 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; accurate and capable of taking entire charge; three years' experience. (M) 60 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; FAST, NEAT, WILLING; $8 ANNA PHILIPP, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT; billing; 6 years' commercial experience; references; $14. T 33 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 23; 5 years' experience; quick, accurate, businesslike; references; $15. H 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—21; three years' experience; reliable; excellent references; $10. H 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Switchboard Operator.—Three years' Wall St. experience; references. H 341 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes position for waitress; call at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday mornings. 322 Lexington Av.

YOUNG LADY, highly qualified for secretarial work, of executive ability, and considerable experience extending over several years, desires employment two or three hours every evening, in which her knowledge of correspondence and the handling of it, her expertness as bookkeeper, and her capacity to conduct office work in all details may be utilized; moderate salary. Address Y 237 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

American Stenographers Agency; established ten years. Reliable stenographers and office help furnished free. 320 Broadway. Phone Worth 645.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,413 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d, 6016 Morningside.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

A Great Opportunity.—Sole State rights for the greatest patented selling apparatus are for sale at reasonable prices; the apparatus is now the most sensational exhibit in an exhibition at New York; it is always surrounded by crowds of purchasers, and represents the greatest vending device ever brought upon the market; manufacturers of small staple merchandise selling from 5 to 50 cents wishing to introduce an article rapidly and elegantly will find this the greatest opportunity, as the apparatus only works when selling and everybody is anxious to see it work; this device is therefore the greatest ever invented for the introduction of a new article. Letterstedt, 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,501.

WE WANT INDUSTRIES; EXCELLENT RAILROAD FACILITIES, GOOD LOCATIONS, CHEAP FUEL. DICKSON CITY BOARD OF TRADE, DICKSON CITY, PENN.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165

BIG CLOAK STRIKE LIKELY TO SPREAD

Workers to be Called from Out-of-Town Factories Doing Work for New York Firms.

8,000 TO GO TO WORK TODAY

More Independent Manufacturers Make Terms—Union Now Spending $1,000 per Day.

The possibility that the strike of 60,000 cloak, suit, and skirt makers now entering on its second week may spread outside of the metropolitan district into New Jersey and Connecticut was indicated yesterday when it was learned that union investigators had been sent to Long Branch, Bridgeport, and other places to determine the truth of reports that the members of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, against which the strike is aimed, were letting large manufacturing contracts to factories outside of the district.

Jacob Halpern, Vice Chairman of the General Strike Committee, will begin an investigation in Long Branch today, where, union leaders suspect, local manufacturers have made special efforts to let contracts. Benjamin Schlesinger, Chairman of the General Strike Committee, said yesterday that if the investigators found out-of-town manufacturers working for the local Manufacturers' Association a strike would be called in his factory. The strike, said Mr. Schlesinger, would be extended over just as large an area as was necessary to stop the business of the Manufacturers' Protective Association.

The number of strikers will be reduced by some 8,000 today, according to union officials, when the employes of seventy-three independent manufacturers will return to work under agreements made between the union and the independents. The union hopes to restore activity to the cloak, suit, and skirtmaking industry through these independents, thus leaving the 400 members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association alone in idleness. Of the 1,500 independents, said the strike leaders yesterday, 600 had applied for settlements.

Since its beginning last Wednesday the strike has cost the union $1,000 a day, said Jesse Greenberger of the Finance Committee. The union began with about $500,000 in its treasury, he said, and since then had received pledges of support from other unions considerably increasing that sum, so the amount spent has not depleted the fund seriously. But if the strike continues much longer the union must begin paying benefits to the strikers, which will greatly increase the drain. For this reason the leaders are especially glad to have strikers return to work under individual agreements with independent manufacturers so that they can not only support themselves, but can help the strike fund.

DINNER TO JAMES M. LYNCH.

Silver Service Presented to State Industrial Commissioner.

The trade union friends of Industrial Commissioner James M. Lynch turned out in 350 units of enthusiasm yesterday to honor him at a dinner in the Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth Street. Men and women representing many branches of industry were among the speakers. A handsome silver service was presented to the Commissioner by the toastmaster, James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor.

"He could burn down two Protestant churches, one Catholic Church and commit murder and still be eligible for his job," said Mr. Holland.

James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; Don C. Seitz, manager of The New York World, and Samuel Gompers eulogized Mr. Lynch. Senator Robert F. Wagner said in his speech that he was "proud of Jim Lynch" as an officer of the State. Sara A. Conboy, International Secretary of the Textile Workers; John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission, and County Judge John F. Hylan of Kings spoke, and Mr. Lynch, in replying, said:

"This is not just my party. It's your party, and in a way, it's a party in which all wage earners are interested, for it is a tribute of wage earners to another wage earner who has been so unfortunate as to hold public office."

APPEALS to STOCKHOLDERS.

Elisha Lee Writes of Unionized Trainmen's Wage Demands.

Writing in the current number of The Odd Lot Review, Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Railway Managers, calls upon stockholders in railroads to protect their properties against the aggression of the unionized trainmen. The stockholders, says Mr. Lee, have the power in their hands to preserve their own and the country's interests. In part, Mr. Lee writes:

"Stockholders of American railroads have a vital interest in the cost of operating their properties, and especially in the threatened increase in labor costs, which would absorb a large part of the income available for dividends and margin of safety. The 600,000 owners of the railroads, who have put over $7,000,000,000 into the railroad properties devoted to public use, receive on their investment about $300,000,000 per annum, or 4 per cent. Railroad trainmen on every road demand an increase in wages that will add not far from $100,000,000 to the annual payroll.

"One feature of the trainmen's demands that should be most carefully studied by the stockholders is that for an 87½ per cent. increase in overtime pay. Railroading is unlike manufacturing. The manufacturer can control his overtime. When he chooses to work his men overtime, he gets additional output and profit, and he passes the cost of overtime on to the buyers of his goods. But the railroad that schedules its trains to perform service without overtime is forced to pay overtime on account of congestion of traffic, weather, accidents, and other causes over which it has no control. It cannot pass the cost on to the buyer of transportation, the shipper. The essential difference between railroad train service and work in factories, as regards payment for overtime, should certainly be recognized by all.

"Railroad trainmen, the highest paid in the service, are less than one-fifth of the army of railroad workers. They have taken the lion's share of the big wage advances of the last few years, and yet a nation-wide strike is threatened if the carriers do not grant the wage demands now made by these engineers, conductors, firemen, and brakemen. The managers of the roads believe that these demands of the trainmen are unfair to the companies, to the other employes, to the stockholders, and to the public."

SET BOMB FOR ENGINEER.

Central Official's House Is Shaken —Police Suspect Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, May 7.—A suitcase holding a black powder bomb was placed last night in a cellar window of the house of George M. Edmondson, Division Engineer of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Just before midnight the bomb exploded. The explosion rocked the house and shattered windows, but did no other damage. The police believe that the bomb was intended to frighten Mr. Edmondson, but not to cause physical injury.

Mr. Edmondson came here from Utica five years ago, and a year later he had trouble with section laborers. They sent several threatening letters to him, and an Italian tried to slash his face with a razor. The section men struck on the Central on Thursday, not awaiting the action of the other employes. The police suspect that strikers placed the bomb in the window.

METHODIST RITUAL CUT BY REVISERS

Ancient Forms Are Attacked by Commission and Wedding Service Is Reformed.

CHURCH ARTICLES SIMPLER

Report Will Be Made to Conference Today and a Hot Debate Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 7.—By special order the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will consider the report of the Commission on Revision of the Ritual tomorrow morning. The report recommends alterations in the marriage, baptismal, and burial services, materially modifying the Wesleyan Code inherited from the Church of England in the eighteenth century. Phrases heretofore considered sacred are eliminated and more liberal readings substituted. The Rev. Dr. Fred Winslow Adams of New York, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, was a member of the commission that formulated the report.

One of the phrases considered superfluous by the commission occurs in the marriage service. It reads: "With my worldly goods I thee endow." This is stricken out as having no legal standing and, in most cases, having no material significance.

The question in the marriage service, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" is marked by the commission as optional and inclosed in brackets. The Methodist Episcopal Church years ago omitted "Wilt thou obey?" and in the proposed revised form of service exactly the same questions are asked both of the bride and bridegroom.

The report of the commission will be read by its Secretary, the Rev. Harris Franklin Rall of Chicago, who is a professor at Garrett Biblical Institute. Mr. Rall will explain the reasons for the changes. A lively debate is expected. The other members of the commission are Bishop Richard J. Cooke of Portland, Ore., Chairman; the Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelley of New York, editor of The Methodist Review; the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buttz of Madison, N. J., formerly President of Drew Theological Seminary; President William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan University, and the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago.

The commission proposes to eliminate from the baptismal service the words "For as much as all men are conceived and born in sin," and the theory that this was a mediæval and an unethical view of the subject and not worthy of the dignity and intelligence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In its revision of the burial service the commission omits some of the Old Testament passages, such as portions of the thirty-ninth and ninetieth Psalms, which emphasizes the idea of death as punishment or discipline. In the place of these there are inserted passages from the New Testament emphasizing the ideas of comfort and hope, and lessons are added from St. John, xiv., and Revelations, vii. One phrase which attributes all death to God is eliminated. This reads: "For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take out of the world the soul of the departed." The commission is of the opinion that this is a misstatement, and that very frequently man himself, and not God, is responsible for his death. A special burial service for children has been added in the ritual as revised by the commission.

The proposed ritual would also make it unnecessary for persons seeking admission to the Methodist Episcopal Church to make a statement of belief in the Twenty-five Articles of the Church. Instead of such profession of faith the following questions are substituted:

Do you accept Jesus Christ as your Saviour, and do you acknowledge Him as your Lord and Master?

Do you receive and profess the Christian faith as contained in the New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ?

Will you be loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church and uphold it by your prayers, your presence, your services, and your means?

The Church retains the Twenty-five Articles as its doctrinal standard, but simply does not require their acceptance as a condition of membership. A special form is provided also for receiving children into the Church.

Under the rule of special business the General Conference will devote most of the morning session tomorrow to hearing the proposed revisions and to arguments. The recommendations, it is predicted, will be opposed by delegates regarded as rigorously orthodox.

One of the duties of the Sub-Committee on Episcopal Residences of the General Conference will be the assignment of Bishops. As far as can be learned, Bishop Luther B. Wilson will be returned to New York City. Bishop William F. McDowell of Chicago it is expected will be transferred to Washington, where a vacancy exists because of the retirement of Bishop Earl Cranston, the senior Bishop of the Church. The retirement of Bishop John W. Hamilton will make a vacancy in Boston, and it is reported that Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of San Francisco will be sent to that city. The program, as outlined, is for Bishops James W. Bashford and Wilson S. Lewis to return to China, where they have done distinguished service.

Bishop William Burt, it is expected, will remain in Buffalo and Bishop William F. Anderson in Cincinnati. Bishop Nuelsen will be returned to Zurich, Switzerland, but a new area will be created, with a residence at Rome, because of developments rising out of the war. It is expected also that Bishop William A. Quayle will be moved from St. Paul to St. Louis or to San Francisco if Bishop Hughes is transferred from that city.

Bishop Frank M. Bristol is expected to remain in Omaha if that residence is continued, and Bishop Homer C. Stuntz probably will return to South America. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson probably will return to Chattanooga, as will Bishop William O. Shepard to Kansas City, Kan., if that seat is maintained. Bishop Francis J. McConnell is said to be anxious to return to Denver, although he is in demand in several cities. Bishop Frederick D. Leete will return to Atlanta, but Bishop Richard J. Cooke of Portland, Ore., is expected to be transferred to Helena, Mont., to take the place of the late Bishop Luccock.

Memorial services were held by the conference today for the following, who died in the last quadrennium: Bishop Thomas Bowman, Bishop Henry White Warren, Bishop John Morgan Walden, Bishop David Hastings Moore, Bishop Charles William Smith, Bishop Robert McIntyre, Bishop Naphtali Luccock, the Rev. Preston Wood, John A. Patten, the Rev. John Thomas McFarland, the Rev. Robert Forbes, and the Rev. Adna Bradway Leonard.

ANOTHER DEER DRIVE FAILS.

Game Protectors Get Not a Single Animal—Three More Die.

GREENPORT, N. Y., May 7.—The death of three more of the nine deer caught in the Shelter Island drives Friday and Saturday and the failure of a third drive were today's developments in the State's effort to rid the island of the animals. Three of the deer died yesterday. There are now six deer in a barn on Shelter Island ready to be shipped to the Adirondacks. It cost about $500 each to get them into the barn; they are worth together about $500 in the market. The six remaining deer are not in good condition and face a rough trip to Saranac Lake.

The forty State game protectors here to get the deer because there were so many protests against Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt's order that they be shot, facing the failure of their drives, believe that the only way to rid the island finally of the deer will be to allow some one to shoot them as was originally intended.

Today's drive through the briars and brambles of Mashomack Point was in miserable weather with the rain at times falling in torrents. Several deer fled before the advancing line, but when they saw they were being trapped, turned back and broke through. They did not take to the water as in the drive in the early hours of yesterday morning. The hunters found the skins and heads of five deer that had been shot in the last day or so and the meat taken. When the line of more than half a hundred drivers reached Sachem's Neck, where the deer were to have been captured, there was not an animal in front of them.

GOES BACK TO CELL FOR OSBORNE'S SAKE

Cullen, Sergeant at Arms of the Welfare League, Vindicates Prison Faith in Him.

OUT SINCE FLIGHT APRIL 20

Convict, Former Warden's Protegé, Married in Sing Sing Last August —Serving a Five-Year Sentence.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 7.—Peter Cullen, former Sergeant at Arms of the Mutual Welfare League and one of the leading citizens of the Sing Sing community, who walked out of the front door of the prison, on the night of April 20 and had eluded the police ever since, came back to prison of his own accord tonight. According to Warden George W. Kirchwey and former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, Cullen's return was purely voluntary and followed a conference with Mr. Osborne in New York this afternoon.

Mr. Osborne, who had been much distressed ever since Cullen, who was one of his protégés in the prison, left without telling anybody about it, came up to Ossining this afternoon, accompanied by his valet, Harry Belaski, a former convict, in the hope of finding out where Cullen was so as to persuade the escaped prisoner to return. From various persons about the prison Mr. Osborne and Belaski got information which promised to lead them to Cullen, but it was not needed, for when Mr. Osborne got back to his home in the Hotel Belmont, New York, at 6 o'clock tonight he was met by a young man, who told him that Cullen was outside in a taxicab and wanted to talk to him.

Mr. Osborne got into the cab, and while it drove slowly about through the streets of Murray Hill he listened to Cullen's story of penitence.

"He told me," said the former Warden, "that he felt that he owed it to me, to Warden Kirchwey, and to the Mutual Welfare League to go back. I didn't ask him where he had been or what he had been doing, feeling that it would better be left over till some time next week when I should have plenty of time to talk with him at Sing Sing. I agreed with him, of course, that he ought to go back at once; and when some one else suggested later that he might put it off till tomorrow he insisted on going tonight."

Mr. Osborne was getting ready to go out to dinner at the time, and had a motor car downstairs to take him to the house where he was to dine. He telephoned to Warden Kirchwey that Cullen was coming back and then sent him up to Ossining in his car, with Belaski as driver. The former Sergeant-at-Arms returned to prison life shortly after 9 o'clock, bringing with him the green hat and gray overcoat that he had "borrowed" from a coat rack in the prison offices when he made his escape.

A good many of the prison inmates predicted when Cullen left that he would soon return, and a good many of them thought that he was only going out for a honeymoon which had already been delayed for nine months and which, in the ordinary course of events, would have had to be put off for nearly three years longer, for Cullen's sentence had three years to run.

On August 3 last Cullen was married at the prison by the Rev. Father William B. Cashin, Catholic Chaplain, to Julia Sullivan of 521 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York. At that time he had served about two years of a five-year sentence for robbery. His mother had just died, and his small brother and sister, left unprotected, probably would have been sent to institutions, had not Miss Sullivan agreed to marry him and to wait for his release, meanwhile becoming the legal guardian of the children.

When Cullen disappeared an effort was made to find out if he had gone on his honeymoon, but at the house in West Twenty-seventh Street, there was no trace of the former Miss Sullivan. Mr. Osborne, however, said tonight that Cullen had told him he had not seen his wife, "and I think we would have known of it if he had," he added significantly.

Cullen was full of penitence when he returned to the prison, and told Warden Kirchwey that all kinds of punishment ought to be inflicted on him.

"But I thought," said the Warden, "that what he needed at the moment was a good night's sleep, so I sent him down to his cell and do not propose to question him until tomorrow."

The Warden did learn, however, that Cullen had made several attempts to get him by telephone one day last week and after failing to get the connection had decided to go to Mr. Osborne instead and talk things over with him.

AGAINST PARK CONCESSIONS

Drinking and Dancing in Restaurants Opposed by Dr. Allen.

Dr. William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, yesterday sent a letter to Park Commissioner Cabot Ward protesting against the granting of concessions for restaurants in which drinks are to be sold or dancing permitted, at McGown's Pass Tavern, the Casino, and Arsenal Building, in Central Park. Commissioner Ward has advertised for bids, which are to be opened at his office on Wednesday. The Commissioner has prescribed that the concessions may be revoked at the city's pleasure. Dr. Allen objected to the arbitrary power assumed by Commissioner Ward over the power to revoke the concessions.

"Moreover," Dr. Allen said in explaining his letter, "it is unfair to young people and to their parents for the city to encourage contractors to use dancing and alcohol as attractions for night entertainment without making equal provision for early closing, chaperoning, and other supervision. New York is in the centre of the propaganda in behalf of decent and properly supervised recreation. Our city cannot afford to take such obsolete ground as is proposed.

"We have urged the Park Commissioner to advertise that no bids will be received next Wednesday and to draw up new advertisements and new contracts which will express modern ideas of park use and public recreation. Whatever is done with regard to dancing, we believe that parents, teachers, and social workers—and policemen—of this city will be shocked when they take in the fact that Park Commissioner Cabot Ward proposed to install in McGown's Pass Tavern and the Casino a combination of alcohol, tobacco, dancing and 50-cent table d'hôte."

Park Commissioner Ward was out of the city yesterday. Louis W. Fehr, secretary to the Park Board, said that Dr. Allen's letter had not been received at his office.

Constant Menaces

IN a recent year the fire and marine insurance companies received $405,975,173 and paid out $228,215,023 for losses sustained.

Vividly these figures show the danger to which valuables are subjected. Isn't it safer to spend as little as $5 each year so that nothing can happen to those things which you prize beyond price?

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

You'll seldom find the moderate man in difficulty.

Rather, his face, his bearing, his every gesture, spell success.

He has done well but has not overdone.

And it's the moderate man who for nearly 100 years has demanded a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey —*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

BRIBERY AT BABY FARMS.

Children's Society Attacks Hospital Employe's $5 Graft.

More persons charged with crimes against children were prosecuted and a larger percentage convicted in 1915 than in any previous year, according to the annual report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In General Sessions alone 205 persons were prosecuted for crimes against children, or sixty-five more than in 1914. Sentence was pronounced in 70 per cent. of the cases.

Ernest K. Coulter, superintendent of the society, says that 18,206 complaints of cruelty, exposure, neglect, and delinquency concerning 34,618 children were investigated. More than 1,000 lost children were returned to their parents. Almost 8,000 children spent an average of six days in the society's rooms. Most of them received new clothing, and the organization has appealed to the public for clothing to fit children between the ages of 2 and 10 years.

The report says the society has attacked the abuse of bribery in placing infants at "baby farms." It says:

"The society discovered a system by which an employe of one of the hospitals for infants, through an intermediary, was obtaining $5 each time an infant was placed with a nursing mother, this payment being taken out of the first month's board, a sum less than $12."

3 FIRES AROUSE SUSPICION.

Kerosene Used to Start Blaze in Bronx Factory Building.

The Fire Marshal's office and detectives from the Bronx Bureau are investigating three small fires which occurred yesterday in suspicious circumstances in various parts of the Bronx. All were extinguished with small loss.

The first occurred at 3:30 o'clock in the morning in the doorway of the two-story brick factory building at 2,419 Third Avenue, near 143d Street. Here kerosene had been used to start the blaze, which was discovered and extinguished by the watchman, David Schiff, and Policeman Max Morris. At 8 o'clock last night a similar fire was discovered in the doorway of a barber shop in the basement of the five-story tenement building at 351 East 138th Street, but in this case, too, the fire was out before the engines arrived.

At midnight there was another fire nearly three miles away, at 1,080 Boston Road, in a one-story brick building used for the storage of paints. Several sticks of wood from an adjacent woodyard were discovered on fire against the door. The distances between the scenes of the fires have led the police to regard it as unlikely that the same person started them all, but this possibility is admitted as the difference in time was more than sufficient to make it possible.

Golfers!

You'll drive further and putt closer—for the full freedom of waist and back muscles permitted by the

"Live" Leather Belt

It s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s — gives easily with every movement of the body. Has a mighty convenient tongueless buckle, too.

50c, $1 and up

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

economizing on your office expenditures?

LILY drinking cups save waste of bottled water

the LILY CUP co. equitable building

THE TONIC VALUE OF BEER

MEN and women who lack energy and strength will find a glass of good pure beer most beneficial. It tones up the nervous system, enriches the blood and promotes healthful sleep.

It will aid digestion and increase the appetite by stimulating the action of the stomach and by calling out a more abundant secretion of gastric juice. It feeds the body, steadies the nerves and builds strength as no other beverage has ever done.

Prof. T. J. Clouston, of Edinburgh, says:—
"Alcohol is a food and may in a diluted form be a very valuable adjunct to ordinary foods by exciting appetite, improving digestion and stimulating certain nutritive processes."
Prof. F. Jolly, M. D., Privy Medical Councillor of the University of Berlin, said:—
"A glass of wine in the forenoon, one at table, another in the evening, or in place of this, a glass of beer, will not only be healthful but will exercise a stimulating effect."
The moderate use of beer is recommended and its tonic and food value indorsed by the world's greatest physicians and food experts.

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is absolutely pure because it is brewed under conditions which have reached the highest degree of perfection. Aside from its dietetic value, it is hygienically an effervescent, sparkling, refreshing malt beverage of nutrient and tonic value. The very best quality ingredients are used, the most sanitary conditions prevail in every department of our brewery, assuring a wholesome and nutritious beverage of unsurpassed quality.

Every bottle is absolutely pure when it leaves the brewery and must be absolutely pure when it reaches you.

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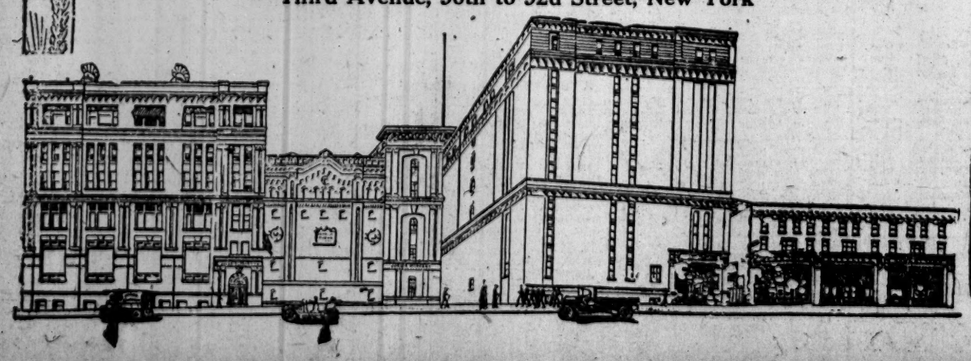

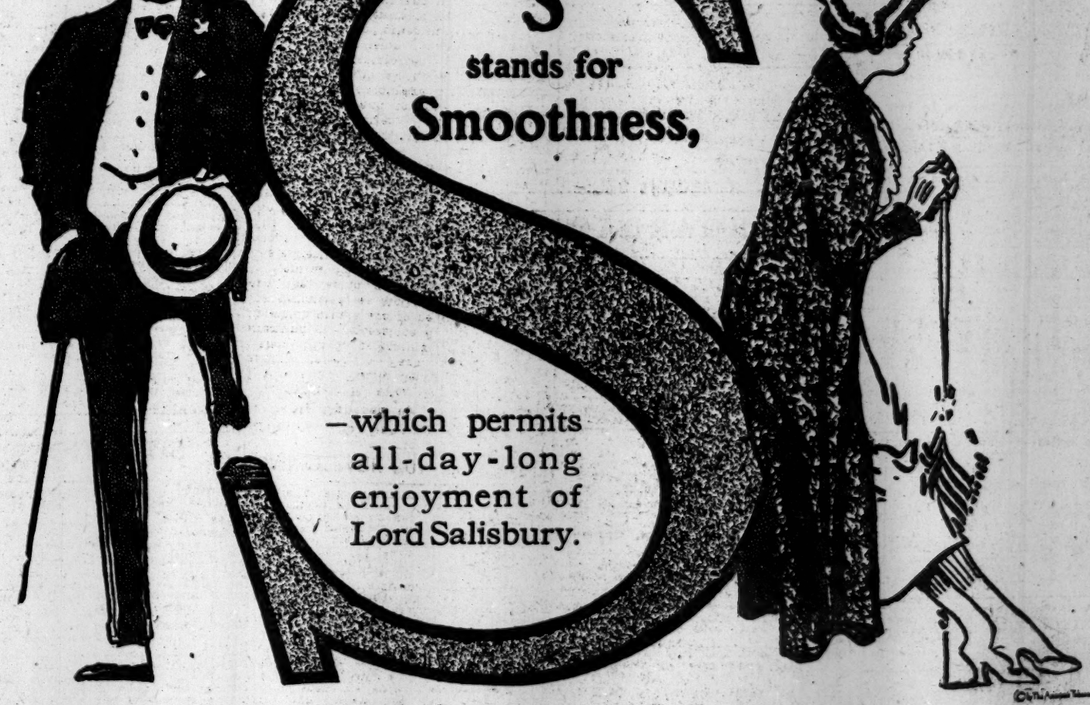

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